THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(Between Wood and Smithfield.)
C. A BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
H. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (All Issues)...$8 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1864. NO. 237.

The Daily Commercial.

Ratification Meeting.

A meeting to ratify the nominatons of LINCOLN and JOHNSON has been called, at Wilkins Hall, for Saturday evening. We understand that the popular and eloquent BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, will be one of the speakers. He is always entertaining, but now that the favorite son of his State is on the ticket, he no doubt will be more eloquent than ever. It is needless that we should remind the Union men of Pittsburgh of the considerations which at this time appeal to them, and we do not doubt that they will ratify the nominations and inaugurate the campaign in a manner that will become one of the strongholds of the good cause.

Late News Items.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* learns that two flour contractors in that city have been detected in swindling the government.

The Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, has issued an official order in which he says: "It has been officially intimated by the highest authority that three hundred thousand more troops, to serve for three years or during the war, will be required by the General Government to be furnished from the loyal States during this and the coming month, and if the number is not procured by volunteering a draft will be made for the deficiency."

It is stated that Gen. Grant is the owner of ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in the West Division Railway of Chicago—not purchased by him, but subscribed privately by friends, and presented to him as an evidence of good will.

A letter from Atlanta says that John Bell is there, surly and disappointed. He is severe on everybody—on mankind in general. He states that he would never have joined the rebels, had not parties, having the reputation of being Union men, called on him and urged him to go into the current that he might control it. Mr. Bell says he yielded to these arguments and solicitations, but no sooner had he arrayed himself with the traitors than he lost the confidence of real Union men, without gaining that of the fire-eaters.

Late Military Intelligence.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 15th, claims that five hundred Federals made a demonstration on Waynesboro, and were beaten by Imboden. The same paper says Pope is moving to the support of Hunter with four thousand men.

It is probable that nearly the entire of Grant's army has passed to the South side of the James river. All accounts agree in saying that Grant's position is very promising, and that Lee must either come out and fight Grant or retreat from Richmond.

The Return of Vallandigham.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* comments at length on the appearance of Vallandigham. We make the following quotation:

We shall not endeavor to predict what action, if any, the President will take in the case as it now stands. He is not accustomed to manifest sensitiveness as to matters of form, and there has not been any declared and settled policy on the part of the Administration regarding the treatment of the various persons in the adhering States of the Union; and it is clear enough that Order 38 of Gen. Burnside, under which Vallandigham was arrested and exiled, has not been enforced in any other or other case, and that it is now obsolete; and for reasons of the same character that caused the release of Dr. Olds from Fort Lafayette, Mr. Vallandigham's return to Ohio may be quiesced in. That others have been guilty of the class of offenses against the national cause in which Vallandigham was conspicuous, and have not been punished, is beyond contestation; and the grave necessity of establishing a policy that shall be general and unmistakable, seems now more than ever demanded of the Administration. We do not see how this can any longer be omitted.

In view of the fact that the President is a candidate for re-election, and has been charged upon him by the Opposition that he will use his military power to promote his success, and as he is well aware his real strength is in the confidence that the masses of men have in his integrity, and as there is a growing sensitiveness as to the employment of arbitrary measures, it may occur to him that it would be wise to give such signal significant testimony of his that the largest liberty of speech may be enjoyed, as would appear if Mr. Vallandigham were unmolested; and to refuse him the distinction, and take from the Opposition the opportunity for audacious outcry, that would be given if he were re-arrested and imprisoned. We should understand from that it was the policy of the Administration, that all public enemies are at liberty to make as much noise as they please, trusting to the good sense of the people, and to the reaction in the North of the progress of our arms in the South.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

We suppose that Mr. Vallandigham might be summoned to Washington for trial, and a strong case than the military court made out against him, if the Government thought it necessary to go back to that.

But in spite of any military or illegal process, he announces his determination to resist. Of course, he proposes to be the judge whether the process is illegal. And for this resistance he summons a powerful secret organization ready to act. In this menace we have confessed the secret Democratic organization in sympathy with the rebellion that has all along been charged by friends of the Government, and denied by the Democrats. It is the thing once called the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, now claiming to be ready to throw the country into revolution.

We have an impression that if this secret band waits until Mr. Vallandigham perils his own life and limbs before they do it, the peace of the State will not be soon disturbed. But the same time this confessed organization for such a purpose, and this menace shows the mischief it would do, and the need of the willingness to see the State plunged into bloodshed if he can limit his part in it to inciting it from a safe position.

The fact is, this person is an elephant to the Democratic party, which they thought themselves well rid of by his forcible exit to Canada. It will bother them now to know how to get him on their hands again, and it is the climax of absurd vanity and inflated style for him to address any body as "men of Ohio." We doubt if it is not a more welcome return to the Democratic party in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Copperhead) comments as follows:

We heartily welcome this exile and prtriot to his residence among the people of the Miami Valley, who love, revere and admire him very well. Banished by arbitrary power—driven from home by military force—exiled from his family, friends and native State, for daring to assert the right and privilege of American freemen, he has by his return dauntlessly thrown down the gauge of defiance to his persecutors and the enemies of public liberty.

Like his arrest and exile, his return is the duty of the citizens of the State of Ohio, have declared by their suffrages, not only their condemnation of their proceedings, but their desire to see him in the exercise of his rights. We shall now see whether Mr. Lincoln will persist in further persecution of this man for daring to assert principles that are the basis of his party, proclaimed by two hundred thousand citizens in Ohio, and responded to by over one million and a half in the Northern States. Will he take Gen. Burnside's position, in face of this universal public sentiment compelled even him, long ago, to annul and revoke the monstrous order rescinding liberty of speech, and the press, known as General Order No. 38, under which Mr. Vallandighom was pretended to be tried, found guilty, and banished from his country.

After the able and heroic letter of Major General John C Freemont, his Republican competitor for the Presidency, in which he denounced with ten-fold greater severity the crimes of the Administration, will Mr. Lincoln have the audacity to again place the hand of despotism upon this champion of free speech and free press. But still there is no knowing to what extent folly, wickedness and crime the Washington cabal may resort to before it reaches the depths of degradation into which it is evidently tending. In view of the treatment of this matter, it may kindle a fire that will sweep through the country, and be more awfulin its consequences to the nation than all the calamities it has yet experienced. We again repeat—Welcome home, Vallandigham—thrice welcome home, Vallandigham! Free speech and free press forever.

THE Deseret *News* of May 28th states that the crops in every part of Utah are promising a full harvest, and exhorts the Latter Day Saints to heed the counsel of the Prophet Brigham Young to store up their wheat for a series of years.

HEAVY FLEECE.—Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Washington County, has shorn from two Spanish buck lambs, two fleeces, one weighing sixteen and the other fourteen pounds. This, for the first shearing, is unprecedented.

Mormon emigration to New York this year, shows a falling off of more than one half. In 1863 it was 3,600; in 1864 it will not be over 1,600. The number that will arrive is known in advance to the Mormon agents, the arrangements for transportation being made for at least six months before the emigrants leave their European homes.

THE skeleton of a Mastadon has been discovered about nine miles from Adrian, Michigan. It was found while digging a ditch, and lay about two feet and a half below the surface, in what had evidently been once the bed of a water course. Nearly the entire skeleton was found "in place," the bones being mostly perfect. It is supposed to have been about eight feet high and sixteen feet long.

WOOL.—The Cleveland *Wool Grower* says the new clip is being offered in small lots, in that market, and embraces the coarser wools, and finds ready at buyers 75 cents—ranging from 72 to 76c. Few eastern buyers or manufacturers have appeared, and growers are not anxious to offer their wools. Three-fourths of the clip of the State is held at 80c, including medium to fine wools. Choice clips will probably not be offered for less than one dollar. Large sale of the old clip have been made at 75 cents.

Gerrit Smith on the Presidency.

A letter from Gerrit Smith to Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, dated Peteraboro', June 7, says:

My concern whether it shall be Lincoln, or Fremont, or Chase, or Butler, or Grant, or who shall reach the Presidential chair, is comparatively very slight. But my concern to keep out of it a man who would make any other terms with the rebels than their absolute submission is overwhelming. For any other terms would not only destroy our nation, but lessen the sacredness of nationality everywhere, and sadly damage the most precious interests of all mankind.

Since the rebellion broke out I have been nothing but an anti-rebellion man. So unconditionally have I gone for putting it down unconditionally, as to make no stipulations in behalf of my most cherished objects and dearest interests. And so shall I continue to go. I love the anti-slavery cause. Nevertheless I would have the rebellion put down at whatever necessary expense to that cause. I love the Constitution, and deprecate the making of any, even the slightest change in it. Nevertheless, I make infinitely less act count of saving it than of destroying the rebellion. I love my country, but sooner than see her compromise with the rebels I would see her exhaust herself, and perish in her endeavors to defeat their crime—the greatest crime of all ages and all the world. I do not forget that many of my old fellow abolitionists accuse me of having been unfaithful to the anti-slavery cause during the rebellion. My first answer to them is—that to help suppress the rebellion is the duty which stands nearest to me, and my second answer is—that in no way so well as in suppressing it can the anti-slavery cause or any other good cause be promoted. There is not a good cause on the earth that has not an enemy in the unmixed and mighty wickedness of this rebellion.

Another instance of meddling with things before their time is this slapping of the face of France with the "Monroe doctrine." I was about to say that doing so is not to provoke the enmity of France. There is, however, one thing more which it provokes, and that is the ridicule of the world. For the rebels are still at the throat of the nation, and may be at her funeral, to be resolving that we will protect the whole Western Continent from the designs of the whole Eastern Continent, is as ludicrous a piece of impotent bravado as ever the world laughed at.

And still another instance of our foolish prematurenss is in the big words in which we threaten to punish the leaders of the rebellion. It would be time enough for these big words when we had subdued the rebellion and captured the leaders. In the mean time there should be only big blows. Moreover if we shall succeed in getting these leaders into our hands, it will be a question for the gravest consideration whether we should not try them before instead of punishing them. What was it that stirred up the rebellion? The spirit of slavery. That alone is the spirit by means of which Southern treason can build up a fire in the Southern heart, whose flames shall burst out in rebelion. Slavery gone from the South, and there will never more be rebellions there to disturb the peace and prosperity in which North and South will ever after dwell together.

The Morgan Response to the Kentucky "Conservatives."

The promptitude with which the renowned freebooter, John Morgan, has responded to the call of the Kentucky "conservatives," has taken some of them by surprise. We are very confident that John's premature delivery of himself into Kentucky upon the call of L. W. Powell, Garrett Davis, Mallory & Co., for voters against the national authorities, must have been in advance of the *Journal's* advices, for we are quite certain that otherwise, one of the editors of the *Journal* would not have been caught up by the hands of John Morgan's "conservative" meetings.

We have referred to the divorce bill served by Wickliffe, Powell, Nathaniel Wolfe, and Caleb Logan, upon their conservatives. We presume that the men in this city who have been engaged in a correspondence that they may soon find to have been rather active, with John Morgan and his gang of robbers, have induced John to believe that the kick which the Democracy have given the "conservatives," has opened the door to a *bona fide* marriage, between the conservatives and John Morgan's band. John is, undoubtedly, gathering his dower so as to make him independent of any pecuniary consideration in the matter of inheritance in the *left-handed marriage* he is prosecuting with the conservatives.

The Union men of Kentucky are happy to know that John Morgan and their Democratic friends have been as cordially as he did at the beginning. His sympathies are decidedly with the rebels and their brethren, the "conservatives." John hates righteousness and loves iniquity. But for the conservative party, its daily teachings, its acts, its congressional turpitude, its open war with the only power in the United States which is constitutionally the government, John Morgan and his murderous gang of robbers, would have ventured into Kentucky, no sooner than upon Sherman and Sheridan's return. It is the pitiful, distracted, ragged condition of Kentucky, as portrayed by the disloyal press of the State, that, more than anything else, invited John Morgan's gang into the Commonwealth, with the hope of ageneral uprising of the people. John Morgan must have been delighted on Saturday morning to find the *Louisville Journal*, formerly did not spare him, put the President of the United States on a level with John Morgan. No wonder John thought, as he looked over the conservative's columns, that the fruit was ripe for one of his harvestings. All hail, to conservative teachings! What if the fields of Kentucky are burned; if horses are stolen by hundreds; if stores are robbed; the best men of the State murdered, do we not enjoy the proud satisfaction of the inglorious privilege, the inestimable right of fighting the national authorities on the negro question? Let conservatism, therefore, push forward and regenerate Kentucky loyalty.—*Louisville Jrs.*

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

The Crops.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through this county, Knox, Fulton and Stark, tells us that the grain prospects are brighter this season than they have been when before at this time of the year, and that notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers in the county, our farmers were getting along remarkably well with their spring work. The season continues favorable our farmers will be blessed with an abundant yield of all kinds of grain usually raised in this region.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

Our reaper manufacturers in this city are thoroughly posted up about the crops. From them we learn that the general prospect in regard to the crops throughout the Northwest is highly favorable. In Missouri and Kansas the crops promise to be the finest ever kn wn. In Iowa good. In Wisconsin there has been much dry weather, but the crops will be fair. In this State the prospect is generally fine. In southern Indiana the winter wheat crop will be but little more than o.e-half an average. In northern Indiana and Ohio there will be a good average crop. In every quarter help is scarce.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Rev. John Monteith, of the Euclid Street Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, went to the army as a delegate of the Christian Commission. He came back on Tuesday last, bringing with him from the front about $6,000 in money, eight watches, and a large number of daguerreotypes and photographs of the mothers, sisters, sweethearts, &c. of soldiers, taken by himself and many personally, from the dead and the dying, to be transferred to the hands of their friends at home. These packages have already been forwarded to their various destinations.

One of the cases coming under the notice of Mr. Monteith was that of a lieutenant of the 14th, who, a rebel had been shot through the cheek, the ball coming out on the other side. His tongue, jaw and teeth were thrown into one undistinguishable mass in his mouth, so that he could take no nourishment whatever. Pipes which were procured from the surgeon failed their office. An india-rubber injection syringe, from the store of the Christian Commission was handed successfully. With it the wounded man was furnished with food and drink. Mr. Monteith says: "When I went to take the syringe away, he grasped it firmly and refused to have it removed. No persuasion availed anything, and not being able to speak he wrote on a piece of paper, 'I will not give it up. I will keep it. If it costs me fifty hundred dollars, God bless the Christian Commission.'" This man was sent North alive.

Sometimes the sadness which generally prevails among the wounded and dying is relieved by a ludicrous incident. An Irishman who had been fatally wounded was advised by the surgeon to give his effects to a Christian Commission delegate. He had a gold watch, a fine razor, and asked comically "if he would send that home to the ould woman." "Yes," said the delegate. Next came out his glasses, and then his $65, of which he gave $5 to the cause. All these things he wanted sent. But when the delegate went to take them he asked him to "wait a bit. These doctors are not always right. Yees betther be after seeing whether I'm going to die or not."

REIGN OF TERROR.—In Carlton County, Missouri, the reign of terror prevails. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Union* says the inhabitants dare not leave their houses, or, if they have been absent for some time, dare not return. The following cases are related:

Thursday morning Peter FOX was taken out of his house and shot. He resided about a mile from Keytesville. George Veal, a citizen of Keytesville, was hung up to a tree before the hotel. Jennings, who lives in the north part of the county, was taken out of bed and shot, in spite of the entreaties of his family. Tom Black was taken from his work in a tobacco factory and publicly cowhided. A *boy of seventeen* was also cowhided. He was in the field Friday noon, and after being conveyed a short distance was hung to a tree, and threats made that any one taking him down should be shot. This last hanging took place last evening, and the boy's body still hangs, none daring to remove it. These are facts, and we could give the names of our informants, but they are withheld from prudential reasons. All this has happened within three days, and if rumor is to be believed, over *twelve have been executed.*

From the *News* of June 10th, we learn that the shipments of iron ore from Marquette for the season, down to June 9th, have been as follows:

Jackson Co., 16,668 tons; ICeveland, 17,067 tons; Lake Superior Co., 11,000 tons; Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline, 4,200 tons. The product of some of the Copper Mines in the Portage Lake District, for May, were: Quincy, 170 tons, 1,495 lbs; Isle Royale, 31 tons, 1,775 lbs; Boston, 15 tons, 46 lbs.

THE damage done to the Covington and Lexington Railroad, by MORGAN, will amount to about $200,000. It will be repaired as soon as possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROTECTION OF CURRENCY.

Amendments to the Tax Bill.

TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

OPPOSITION TO JUDGE KELLY.

The Seat of Mr. Julian.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Senate Proceedings.

The Senate, to-day, by a decided vote, set aside the bill establishing a Freedmen's Bureau, and the bill repealing the three hundred dollar clause, in order to take up the Tariff bill.

On Mr. Wade's motion, a resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the engraving and printing of fractional currency and Government securities, with a view to see what safeguards have been adopted to protect the public interests, and to secure the integrity of said currency and securities; what the cost has been of material, machinery and labor, and what alterations have been made in the Treasury building to accommodate the printing Bureau, and at what cost. Power is given to send for persons and papers.

Amendments to the Tax Bill.

The House concurred in all the Senate amendments to the Tax bill, in which the committee on Ways and Means recommended concurrence, except that reducing the tax on gross receipts of Express Companies from three to two and a half per cent. The committee recommended non-concurrence on other amendments reducing tax on other gross receipts. The section taxing spirits on hand was stricken out in conformity with recommendation of the committee, by ten majority on yeas and nays—vote seventy-two to sixty-two.

All the other amendments of importance that were concurred in were as follows: The license of wholesale dealers is increased from twenty-five to fifty dollars; fishmongers are obliged, like butchers, to pay ten dollars for license. Gloves, mittens and moccasins are added to the list of manufactures, and are subject to five per cent. ad valorem. The clause requiring foreign insurance agents to pay one dollar for every hundred dollars premium additional to fifty dollars license is stricken out.

The amendments of the Senate to the Gas section were concurred in, and the duties are fixed as follows: When the monthly product is not over two hundred thousand cubic feet, ten cents per thousand; products from two to five hundred thousand, fifteen cents; products from five hundred thousand to five millions, twenty-five cents. The amendment reducing the tax on clarified or refined sugars above number twelve and not above eighteen Dutch standard, from three to two and half cents per pound. The amendment fixing a duty of five per cent. on photographs from engravings so small that stamps cannot be affixed, was concurred in. The other amendments in which the House concurred were purely verbal, or of slight importance.

This evening the amendments in which the committee recommend non-concurrence will be considered, and a separate vote taken on those on which any member desires one.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Senate reached the middle of the eleventh section of the Tariff bill to-day, but sections four and five, relating to wool and woolen manufactures, were put over till to-morrow at the request of Mr. Collomer, who is unwell. The amendments proposed by the Finance Committee, which were reported entire in this correspondence exclusively, were all adopted except that relative to manufacturers of steel, the duty on which was fixed at 45 per cent. advalorem instead of 40. The proposition from Mr. Pomeroy to make the duty on railroad iron 60 cents per hundred led to a lengthy discussion, but the recommendation of the committee fixing it at 70 cents was finally adopted by 20 to 17.

New amendments from the Committee today were adopted, fixing the duty on spool silk at 25 per cent. ad valorem; on acetate of leadat twenty instead of ten cents per pound; on steel wire, 20 per cent. advalorem instead of 15.

The Bids for the New Loan,

The bids for the new loan foots up within a trifle of forty millions, those opened to-day averaging smaller amounts than those opened yesterday. Some forty millions are at a premium of four per cent. and upwards. The Secretary will probably accept only those at and above four per cent.

The Slavery Amendment.

The House Judiciary Committee will hold over till next session the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to amend the Constitution to abolish and prohibit slavery, the Committee having voted some time since to report it without amendments.

Opposition to Judge Kelly.

Considerable indignation has been expressed among members of the House at the evidence exhibited there, showing that Postmaster General Dennison conveyed to Postmaster Walters of Philadelphia, his desire that Judge Kelly should not be returned to Congress, in such terms that Walborn has deemed it necessary to get the postoffice machinery at work against him.

A Paymaster's Trial.

Major H. K. Lawrence, Paymaster, lately in the Department of the Gulf, who procured the flogging of a negro and his imprisonment on Dry Tortugas for the alleged robbery of forty thousand dollars from his safe, will be arraigned before a court-martial, in a few days, for this and other equally flagrant offences. The evidence is so overwhelming against him that it is anticipated that he will forego a trial by pleading guilty.

A Question of Dismissal.

A large number of Union members of Congress have signed a petition to the President praying for the removal of Mr. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, for openly opposing the election of Mr. Julian, the regular Union nominee for Congress in the Fifth Indiana District. The petition was presented yesterday. The President has not decided the question, but informed some of the petitioners that if Holloway does not unconditionally support Mr. Julian, he will be dismissed, the President believing the Union nominations in Indiana to be as binding as those made at Baltimore.

Tax Bill and Other Questions.

At the evening session of the House, by a vote of 93 to 31, the Senate amendment striking out the clause of the tax bill imposing the license on miners and laying license of one thousand dollars on assayers and ten dollars license on all persons engaged in business whose annual receipts exceed one thousand dollars, was concurred in. The House also concurred in the amendment taxing gazoline five per cent. ad valorem. The California members made a strenuous effort to effect a concurrence in the amendment striking out five per cent. duty on gold and silver, and carried the point by 85 to 80. An amendment providing that premiums returned by mutual life insurance companies shall not be considered as part of the dividends was concurred in. Several minor and verbal amendments were concurred in, and the bill, with remaining amendments, was then sent to the Conference Committee.

The statement in an editorial of this morning's New York *Tribune* that Allison, of Iowa, was absent or failed to vote on the Constitutional amendment in the House, is untrue. He was present and voted for the amendment, and is so recorded.

Vallandigham's Return.

Rebel Reinforcements.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The *Post's* Washington special says—Mr. Chase leaves for New York this evening or to-morrow, where he will remain several days.

The return of Vallandigham will not, it is believed, be interfered with by the government, especially if he conducts himself with propriety.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: It is not improbable that Walker's division has crossed the Mississippi, above Natchez, to reinforce Johnston or Lee.

DESTUCTIVE FIRES.

CHICAGO, June 16.

Stiff and Dickey's brewery was destroyed this morning. Loss on building and fixtures about $65,000; insured for $40,000. Loss of stock $60,000. No insurance.

The draw of the railroad bridge at Rock Island caught fire from a steamboat yesterday. Loss about $60,000. It will take fifteen days to repair the damages.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The Attack on Petersburg, Va.

GENERAL SMITH CARRIES FIRST LINE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

It is supposed that Gen. Grant's whole army has effected a crossing of the James river before last evening, as the work had begun in the morning without molestation from the enemy, who appeared to be intrenching below Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp.

Gen. Smith had attacked Petersburg and carried the first line of fortifications.

The 18th Army Corps, Gen. McClernand, has been discontinued, and Gen. Canby authorized to assign the troops composing it.

The $75,000,000 Loan.

NAMES OF THE BIDDERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Following are all the bids from the West over one thousand dollars made for the seventy-five million loan: W. F. Eagen & Co., Chicago, $3,500, at par; Richard Bell, St. Louis, at 3 per cent premium; John A. Gillette, Springfield, Illinois, $30,000, at 2 per cent. premium; Joseph Coe, Davenport, Iowa, $500, at 10 per cent. premium; Henry Thompson, Chicago, $4,000, at 10 per cent. premium; William Conant, Geneva, Illinois, $5,000, at 6 per cent. premium; David Preston & Co., Detroit, $25,000, at 4 to 7 premium; R. N. Isham, Chicago, $2,0 0 at 6; A. J. Warner, Indianapolis, 1,000 at 4½; W. D. Belknap, Louisville, $10,000, at par; Third National Bank, Cincinnati, $100,000 at 6 prem. Second National Bank, Chicago, $25,000 at 6¼; Wm. H. English, Indianapolis, $25,000 at 5; John Dickey, Hamilton, Ohio, $7,000 at 6; Lome, Hass & Co., Tiffin, Ohio, $57,000 at 3; S. Sturgis, Chicago, $100,000 at 3 to 5; John F. Hawks, Springfield, Ohio, $20,000 at 4; W. W. More, Madison, Wisconsin, $3,500 at 3 to 5; E. J. Perilman, Plymouth, Michigan, $9,000 at 2 prem.; E. Wells, Quincy, Illinois, $10,000 at par; James B. Morgan, Quincy, $10,000 at at par; Seth C. Sherman, Quincy, $5,000 at 6; George Bond, Quincy, Illinois, $20,000 at par; J. Kingmrn, Quincy, $1,500 at 6; First National Bank, Cleveland, $100,000 at 3; Hiram Hence, Chicago, $1,800 at 6¼; Coates Kinney, Cincinnati, $10,000 at 4; Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, $150,000 at 4 to 6; First National Bank, Cincinnati, $300,000 at 2 1-20 to 5; M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Indiana, $51,000 at 2 to 4; Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati, $70,000 at 8; C. B. Blair, Chicago, $19,000 at 3 to 6¼; L. N. White, Aurora, Illinois, $2,000 at 5; First National Bank, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, $75,000 at 7; R. Wood, Cincinnati, $10,000 at par; R. R. Hitt, Chicago, $5,000 at 5½; Jacob Talbott, Marengo Illinois, $1,000 at 5; John W. Ellis, Cincinnati, $20,000, at 1.55 to 5.55; W. Ogilvie, Cashier Mt. Vernon, Ohio, $30,000 at 8½; A. M. Stewart, Indiana, Pa., $1,000 at 6½; J. P. Thompson, Cincinnati, $25,000 at 1 75 to 2 15; Charles E. Miles Finley, Ohio, $1,000 at 5; L. Worthington, Cincinnati, $30,000 at 1 1-10 to 2 1-20; C. & B. Clark, Chicago, $5,000 at 5; Thos. W. Fry, Louisville, $1,500 at 6; Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, $10c,000 at 1 to 8; W. B. Whitney, Madison, Ind. $20,000 at 5; W. L. Peck, Chicago, $10,000 at par to 3; National Bank, McConnellsville, O., $15,000 at 3 to 5; W. N. Jackson, Indianapolis, $2,000, at 10; John S. Hopkins, Evansville, Indiana, $50,000 at par; C. Allen, Cincinnati, $15,000 at 4¾ to 5½; J. Rawson, Cincinnati, $25,000 at 7; First National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, $50,000 at 5; David Tod, Youngstown, Ohio, $10,000 at 5; First National Bank, Gallion, Ohio, $10,000 at par; A. L. Trimble, Gallion, Ohio, $5,000 at par to 3; W. P. Post, Iowa City, $5,000 at 5½; H. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio, $5,000 at 5; Ed. F. Pratt, Milwaukee, $4,300 at par; C. H. Morner, Chicago, $2,000 at 6½ to 7½; Fourth National Bank, Chicago, $125,000 at 2 to 6; John S. Herr, Pittsburgh, $10,000 at 5½; S. Richardson, Monroe, Wisconsin, $5,000 at 5½; First National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, $150,000 at ½ to 2½; J. R. Nesbitt, Louisville, $5,000 at 6; Fifth National Bank, Chicago, $20,000 at 5½; J. M. and S. M. Mitchell, Indianapolis, $10,000 at 1; A. H. King, Chicago, $20,000 at 3; John Hendrick, Sr., Charleston, Ohio, $20,000 at par; Henry Peters, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, $5,000 at par; First National Bank, Troy, Ohio, $30,000 at 8; John Rankin, South Charleston, Ohio, $3,000 at par; Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, $62,000 at 5; A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000 at 7; First National Bank of Indianapolis, $50,000 at 3 to 4; Lewis H. White, Columbus, Ohio, $10,000 at 7; Second National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, $72,000 at from 3 to 8; S. M. Shedd, Oberlin, Ohio, $3,000 at 4; Central Bank of Dayton, Ohio, $40,000 at from 6 to 7; Second National Bank of Peoria, Illinois, $30,000 at 8½; Congressman F. W. Kellogg, of Michigan, $2,000 at 8; First National Bank of Pittsburgh, $110,000 at from par to 5; Jan S. Huss, Tiffin, Ohio, $2,000 at 4; Oberlin College, Ohio, $5,000 at 3; Louis H. Poor $6,000 at 8; John Whetstone, Cincinnati, $1,500 at 9¼; G. P. Hubbell, Cincinnati, $8,000 at 4; First National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio, $50,000 at par; Jonathan Binns, Cashier, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, $50,000 at from 3 to 5; B. P. Smith, Pilot Knob, Missouri, $5,000 at par; R. Hinckley, Belleville, Illinois, $20,000 at par; Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, $90,000 at 5¼; E. S. Jones, President First National Bank, Finlay, Ohio, $15,000 at 10⅞; J. B. Doe, Cashier, Janesville, Wisconsin, $25,090 at 6½; William Carrie, Geneva, Illinois, $7,500 at 6; William Miller, Indianapolis, $1,500 at 6.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

SENATE.—The bill for prepaying duties on foreign salt before fishing bounties were allowed was passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up and amendments acted on *seriatim*.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced for the better protection of steamboat passengers.

The Ways and Means Committee reported a new civil appropriation bill.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Military Committee report on the expediency of making future drafts for eighteen months, requiring persons exempt to pay commutation and permit acceptance of colored men as substitutes.

The latter resolution to extend overland mail contract was adopted.

The Conference Committee reported the Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill.

The Internal Tax bill was then taken up, and the House resumed the consideration of the amendments on which the Committee on Ways and Means recommended concurrence. These were all through and most of them concurred in without a division. On the amendment striking out the tax on whisky on hand, Mr. Clement, of Pennsylvania, said that the question had been debated and acted upon so many times that he supposed there could be no desire to discuss it further.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, said there were great principles involved in this question of taxation of the stocks of whisky on hand which would be sustained notwithstanding New York's previous action or precedents.

Mr. NELSON, of New York, said that he and others also had sustained the gentleman from New York (Mr. Clement) at the time it was first presented. He had become satisfied of its impolicy, and he called attention to the fact that all the members on one side of the House had voted against the bill. It was invariably voted against any tax bill. It was evident that it was not from a desire to increase the revenue of the Government that they left propositions. He hoped no more time or revenue would be sacrificed in the discussion of the measure.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Protection to Vallandigham.

CHICAGO, June 16.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention met at Springfield yesterday, and nominated a full electoral ticket, and appointed delegates to the National Convention, which is to assemble in this city on the 4th of July. A resolution was adopted declaring that inasmuch as the National Democratic Convention was called to assemble with authority to make a declaration of the principles of the National Democratic party, it is inexpedient for this Convention on full vision to make such a declaration.

A dispatch was then received from the President of the District Convention at Hamilton, Ohio, announcing the arrival there of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. The reading of the dispatch was followed by a wild outburst of cheering and enthusiasm. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring as follows: "That we pledge ourselves to stand by Ohio in protecting Clement L. Vallandigham and her citizens under the Constitution and the law."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

ALBANY, June 16.

It is now quite doubtful whether the National Democratic Convention, called to meet at Chicago, on the 4th of July, will be held. The question will be decided on before Monday next.

Lincoln in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

President Lincoln has arrived at the Continental Hotel. He will visit the Fair this afternoon.

From Memphis.

GENERAL STURGIS' DEFEAT.

The Particulars of his Movements.

A FURIOUS BATTLE.

VALOR OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

MEMPHIS, June 14.

The following information in regard to the late expedition of Gen. Sturgis is gathered mostly from officers accompanying the expedition, and is mainly correct. Nothing of interest occurred until the expedition passed Salem, Mississippi, on the 5th, when three hundred men were sent in advance, passing through Ripley, capturing several small parties of the enemy, and moving directly upon Rienzi and Danville, destroying the railroad and burning the depot at the former place, and constantly skirmishing with a considerable body of the enemy. They rejoined the main column on the 8th, with twenty-five prisoners. On the 9th the main column passed through Ripley, moving southwest. On the morning of the 10th, the cavalry moved in the direction of Guntown, leaving the infantry in camp. After proceeding a few miles, they encountered the enemy's pickets, and soon came upon a large body of the enemy in position and the battle became general. The cavalry dismounted, and drove the enemy some distance, when they were reinforced and our men fought four hours against great odds, when the infantry came up and the cavalry retired.

Coming up in force, another large body of the enemy arrived on the railroad in sight of the battle, which was raging furiously, all our forces being engaged. It was soon evident we could not withstand such an attack as were being made by such superior numbers, and our men began to fall back, contesting every inch of ground. The colored troops fought with desperation, and were the last to give way. The column retreated to Ripley, a distance of twenty-five miles, that night, after burning a large portion of the supply train and destroying ten pieces of artillery, which they were unable to move through the swamps.

On the 11th the enemy made a desperate attack on the infantry, which was repulsed, but the attack was renewed and a considerable portion of the infantry cut off and captured, after their ammunition had become exhausted. It is said that many of the negro troops had hoarded their ammunition and were discovered filling their pockets and bosoms with cartridges, some gathering ammunition from the persons of secessionist white troops, and thus were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis. It is also stated that one body of 1,600 infantry, which were defended by 200 negroes from repeated assaults of rebel cavalry, and arrived at Collierville soon after the main column.

Another body of 300 negroes arrived this morning, having escaped by by-roads, bringing their arms. The loss is now estimated at 125 negroes, 14 pieces artillery, and 1500 men. All of the 59th U. S. colored have come in except two hundred men and 6 officers. Three hundred of the 55th U. S. are missing. Among the casualties in the 2d N. J. cavalry are Capt. Rielly, killed; Lieuts. Reedalphie, Brady, Smith, Rainer, Applegate and Asst. Surgeon Krautz, missing. In the 7th Indiana cavalry, Lieut. Col. Brown and Capt. Dowden, wounded. 83d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fool, Adjt. Moody, killed; Capt. Courvisier, wounded; Lieutenant Rees, wounded and missing. In the 4th, Capt. Allies, and Lieut. Kelton, killed; Captain Hanson, wounded and missing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Money quiet and firm at 7. Sterling dull at 110, in gold. Gold a shade firmer and quiet, opening at 97¼, advanced to 97⅜, closing quiet at 97¼. Government Stocks firm. 5-20 coupons, 110@105¾; 7-30's, Februa y and August, 108.

C & R I.....	113¾	Hudson.....	143
A & T H.....	64¼	Reading.....	140½
Toledo.....	149	Canton.....	40¾
C & N.....	159	Gold.....	97¼
Illi en Scrip.....	203	G & C, 1st bonds..	122
M S.....	98¼	O & M Cen.....	55
Harlem.....	112¾	U S 6's 1 year cer.	97¼
Pacific Mail.....	282	Ros'a.....	108
N W Common.....	41½	5-20 Coupons.....	105¼
Erie.....	112¾		

Boston Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The following are the prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day:

Central.....No bid		Minn.....	55
Franklin.....	3¾	Rockland.....	1
Hancock.....	14	Astrea.....	7
Huron.....	36	French Creek.....	18
Isle Royale.....	23		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.

COTTON—Excited, and 8@10c higher, $1 45 for middling; upland nere held at $1 50.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,000 Western more active, and 10@15c higher, in some instances showing an advance of 10c; $8@8 10 for extra State, $8 45@8 60 for extra h. H. O., and $

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorab, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the tiniest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water colors. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

Vallandigham.

A month ago a report was put in circulation—in what quarter we do not now remember—to the effect that a scheme was on foot among the Copperheads to bring VALLADIGHAM from Canada, and to defy the Federal authority. It appears to have been well founded, for this individual has arrived among his friends in Dayton, who at once chose him to represent them in the ensuing Chicago Convention. Than this last act, no thing could be more proper. An undisguised traitor, who would rejoice, as he never before rejoiced, on the downfall of the Government and the complete success of the Rebellion, he, and his fellowmen, would be at home in the Chicago Convention.

But this view of the subject aside: The scheme of which VALLADIGHAM's sudden appearance in Ohio is a part, has been panned with sole reference to producing domestic discord, and, if possible, a revolution in the North. Tried and condemned as a traitor, he was banished to the South, instead of being sent to Dry Tortugas, according to the original finding of the Court. Assisted by the rebels to escape through the blockade, he found an asylum in Canada, at a point near the border, where he could continue to work mischief and virtually nullify the action of this Government. Failing to produce all the mischief he wished, with boldness he proves that he has not acted solely on his own responsibility, he crossed the border and now defies the Government.

The only question in the case is, how ought the Government to act? There would seem to be but one way. VALLANDIGHAM's sentence either was or was not just. If it was, he has but aggravated his original offense, and the Government is bound, not only by every consideration entering into his case at the start but by every consideration that attaches to his presence here now, to vindicate its former action and inflict proper punishment for any new offense that may have been committed. If his sentence was not just, or if VALLANDIGHAM has been punished sufficiently, or is too insignificant for further notice, then the Government has nothing to do, but to overlook his reappearance in Ohio and the avowed purpose of defying its power.

Considering the circumstances of VALLANDIGHAM's reappearance, the Government can not take this last view of the subject. Neither his presence nor his purpose can be ignored. The manner of dealing with him, is for the Government to decide, and herein may be some question of policy, though not of right. The traitor undoubtedly seeks martyrdom; indeed, this is avowed. But the Government has a principle to vindicate and a country to protect. While it is hurling the armies upon the rebellion, can it excuse the man who, by every means, aids the rebellion and openly rejoices in their defeat? The more extensive the scheme with which he is connected, the greater the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. The reappearance of VALLANDIGHAM at this moment when MORGAN, no doubt, intended to be in Ohio, furnish a ground for connecting the two. That there exists a scheme for producing discontent, and, if possible, domestic revolution, is scarcely denied. Of this purpose, with the views of effecting the Presidential election, there has been warning, now proved to have been timely, though unheeded. Whatever embarrassments VALLANDIGHAM's reappearance may impose on the Government—and we do not see why they should be deemed to be serious—we are of the opinion that the event will impose greater embarrassments on the Democratic party. It must take or reject him. To try can do neither without creating a division among themselves; and however loud the simon-pure Copperheads may rejoice in the reappearance of their favorite leader another, and, we believe, a larger class of Democrats, will wish he was at this moment in Dry Tortugas, or some other not less remote place.

A Characteristic Order of General Butler.

C. C. Pearson and James Leary, formerly bill Hard and liquor saloon keepers and gamblers in Norfolk, having smuggled themselves from Norfolk to Bermuda Landing without passes, were recently brought before General Butler, who issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, *In the Field*, June 12.

C. C. Pearson and James Leary, having smuggled themselves with many lines contrary to law, and without a pass on board the gunboat Pink, Ensign Kendrick, Master, and being, by his own statement, able bodied men without any business, are ordered to be set to work in the trenches until further orders, to supply the place of a soldier who has other occupation, if there being plenty of employment for him in the General Hospital line, he will be so warned there. By command of

Major-General BUTLER.

The same order was issued in the case of James Leary. Of both of them plead that he had served under the General at the beginning of the war. "Very well," said the General, "serve with me now at the end of it." Pearson begged off, telling the General to remember his family in Norfolk. "Well, I am not doing anything to disgrace your family." "But they won't know what has become of me." "True. Davenport print this order in the Norfolk papers, and then his family can see where he is."

Design of the Gettysburg Monument.

The committee to decide upon the design for the "National" Monument, at Gettysburg, have awarded the preference to the plan submitted by JAMES G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. B. had a large number of competitors from New York and other cities, and the award of the committee is regarded as creditable to the taste and skill of the artist. The monument is to be of white granite, resting on a pedestal of the same material. From the pedestal will spring four buttresses, which will support an equal number of statues. These statues will represent, respectively, War, History, Peace and Plenty. The crowning statue of the whole monument is to be a colossal bronze figure of the Genius of Liberty, which will be 15 feet high. Of the entire monument the height will be 50 feet. The monument itself is to cost $50,000, but medallions and other things connected with the job will bring the entire bill up to something like $125,000.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.—HENRY J. RAYMOND, chairman of the National Union Committee, gives notice that the Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. RAYMOND, of New York; SPERRY, of Connecticut; CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts; CLARK, of New Hampshire; WARD, of New Jersey; PURVIANCE, of Pennsylvania, and SEXTER, of Ohio, will be held at the Astor House, on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, noon. A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Western States, consisting of Messrs. LANE, of Kansas; BOYD, of Missouri; BURNS, of Iowa; COOK, of Illinois, and SIMPSON, of Minnesota, will be held at the Lindall House, in St. Louis, on Friday, July 1, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

The committee appointed by the Canadian Parliament to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a ship canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, *via* Lake Simcoe, have presented their report. They report that in their opinion the construction of such a canal is expedient on national and provincial grounds, that it would be of the utmost importance as an adjunct to the commerce of Canada and the Great West, and that the engineering difficulties which undeniably exist are by no means insurmountable.

THE Richmond *Examiner* asserts that General COCHRANE, who was nominated for Vice President, at Cleveland, "will be remembered in Richmond, as the New York pontician who, from the steps of the Exchange Hotel, declared and vowed, with solemn appeals to the Almighty, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the South, he would be found, sword in hand, on the side of Old Virginia." Did the truth of this rest solely on the word of the *Examiner*, we might be disposed to doubt it, but, unfortunately for the General, this speech is extant.

THE *Daily Countersign*, the little paper which was published during the Fair at St. Louis, Mo., netted the surprisingly large sum of $2,563 63, which has been paid into the Treasury of the Fair. This was wonderfully profitable publishing for so short a time. The paper was conducted by Miss M. A. Raulett, teacher in the public schools.

THE New Orleans *Times* of a late date says: "We are glad to hear of the convalescence of General MCCLERNAND, whose case at one time was deemed very critical. Gen. FRANK-LIN is rapidly recovering from his wound."

Coming Across the Ocean.

We have given, from time to time, statistics showing the rate of influx of population from the old world. Although systematic means for inducing immigration have not yet been instituted, it is coming to us like a full tide. It is destined to increase very largely, for every immigrant writes back to his friends that, notwithstanding interested misrepresentations, now's the day and now's the hour for all who wish to do or to be better to come to America. More than two thousand of the bone and sinew from Germany and Ireland have arrived at a single port in a single day of this year. The current thus created flows with no intermission, except such as arises from the insufficiency of ships. Three steamers sailing from a single port have their full capacity for emigrant cargoes engaged for three months ahead. All of these people bring something to add to the common wealth, although they would be invaluable even in themselves alone.

With the increased inducements offered by the speedy termination of the war, the opening up of the new and fertile tracts of country in the Far-West; the development of its rich and seemingly inexhaustible treasures of gold and silver; the reclamation of one-third of our entire populated country from the curse of Slavery, and its consequent preparation for the introduction of free labor; under the pressure of want and distress abroad, and a growing firmness of belief in the manifest destiny of America and the American people—under such influences as these the wave of European population must, and will, set into this country more strongly than ever before.

Attracted by the high wages and cheap acres consequent upon the speedy termination of the rebellion, these hosts, armed with the implements of a new creation, will fill every emigrant ship and throng, every seaboard wharf. Their tramp will resound across the Continent with more than the power of mightiest armies. They will swarm to the banks of the Mississippi and line the shores of our mighty inland seas. They will roll onward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, with the wilderness-redeeming wealth creating germs of a countless population. No longer turned aside by the dark curse of slavery, they will press eagerly southward to the rice fields of Carolina, the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and the everglades of Florida, and, fanned by the balmy breezes of the Gulf will forget that they were ever inhabitants of a colder clime. No man, gifted with less than supernatural vision, can foresee or sufficiently estimate the extent of this foreign invasion. The total number of foreign immigrants arrived in the United States during the past year amounted to 196,540. If, in the midst of a gigantic contest, with the terrors of conscription paraded before their eyes by their own Governments and journals, the young men of Europe are attracted in such numbers, what may we not expect when the war is brought to a close and the South thrown open to immigration.

Personal.

The Rev. Matthias E Willing, A. M., late Rector of the Church of the Atonement, in the city of New York, has received a unanimous call from the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, to become the Rector of that church. The call has been accepted, and the reverend gentleman enters at once upon his duties, under very favorable auspices. It will be remembered that Mr. Willing, in October last, restored the prayer for the President of the United States and loyal religious services to Norfolk in good old St. Paul's Church, under the military authority of that good man, Brig. Gen. Banks. He has been faithfully preaching the Gospel in this church ever since, and it is not saying too much to say that unconditional Unionism are most nobly sustaining him by their presence and their offerings.

The Century Club of New York has appointed a committee to report proper steps for a tribute to the memory of the late Gen. Wadsworth.

The Emperor Napoleon has decreed that half the official income of the late Duke de Malakoff shall be continued to his daughter, an only child, aged five.

Marshal Randon, to avoid the honor, himself proposes that Marshal McMahon should be made Governor of Algiers.

It is reported in Paris that the family of Montgomery-Luxembourg is about to proceed against count de Talleyrand-Perigord for having unlawfully assumed the title of Duc de Montmorency.

The Count de Paris has been married to his cousin, the Princess Isabella of Spain, by the right Rev. Doctor Grant, Catholic Bishop of Southwark, England. The ex-Queen of France, widow of Louis Philippe, was present at the ceremony, and afterwards presided at a *fete* at which the most brilliant company of royalty and beauty seen for many years in Europe were assembled.

It is rumored in political circles of New York that the delegation from that city to the Chicago Convention will use their influence to induce the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

SOON after the memorable action of Hampton Roads, a naval commission of Russian officers visited this country and spent some months in examining the workings of our iron-clads. The result of their visit may be inferred when it is stated that the Russian government has just launched two gunboats on the Monitor plan, and that others are being constructed with a view to the defence of Russian harbors. The compliment to American inventive genius is no small one, and it also settles a question, that has been for some time mooted, as to who is entitled to the credit of having invented or discovered the principle upon which our monitors are built.

It has never yet happened that anything was invented in this country without the same thing appearing as original in England, a little later, and not the slightest credit being given to the genius of the New World. Thus, it was in Franklin; it was likewise an English man, and not Morse, who put in practical operation the electric telegraph; and in the same manner, it was Captain Coles, an Englishman, and not Ericsson, who invented the Monitor system of gunboats.

In his report the Russian Admiral says:

"The system of Captain Ericsson must not be confounded with the turreted system of Captain Coles. The latter places his turret on a common vessel with pretty high sides, for the protection of which by armor, as was mentioned before, an enormous weight of iron is required."

Speaking of the resistance of our monitors before Charleston, the same report adds:

"The fighting test through which the monitors have passed is certainly more effectual and decisive than the experiments made on plates representing the sides of a Warrior or a La Gloire—tried and final plates of those were fractured by occasional shots. We may well ask what would have become of the vessels covered by such plates, and their sides presenting a target, and (as it happened with the Nahant) they would be exposed for some time to a concentrated fire of one hundred guns at a distance less than fifteen hundred feet! It is not difficult to answer. Not only the Warrior and the La Gloire, but all those Minotaurs, Northumberlands, Magentas and Solferinos, constructed on improved models, would be sunk in such circumstances; while the Nahant got out of action with injuries comparatively not very important."

CARRYING IT TOO FAR.—It is known that Gen. SHERMAN has a great prejudice against newspaper corresepondents. This accounts for the few and meagre accounts we get of his present campaign. He extends his dislike to civilians of every class, thinking them only an embarrassment and source of danger to an army. Lately an application was sent to him for a pass for delegates of the Christian Commission into his lines. He wrote on it: "Certainly not; crackers and oats are more necessary for the army than any moral or religious agency; and every regiment has its chaplain." Some of the Christian brethren thought this almost impious, and certainly very hard-hearted, but a correspondent of the Boston *Congregationalist* with SHERMAN's army takes this view of the case:

"When after ward we traversed the long, single-fine rickety railroad, beset by guerrillas, upon which Sherman's life and destiny for the subsistance of his army, and we came to realize how much the success of his campaign depended upon mere combinations and sudden movements which an unwary correspondent might betray, we appreciated the necessity for this stringent military control over his rear communications, and approved the wisdom of the general who makes the material support of his army his first and constant care. Regarding it our duty to honor the military authority, and to respect the law, we could not lend ourselves to the petty intrigues and evasions resorted to by some in gaining admission within the lines. Such chagrining as a disputed pass, are expedients unworthy of the representatives of a christian charity. By dint of patience and perseverance, we ascertained that Gen. Sherman's prohibitory order made an exception in favor of persons whom the medical direction in his army would ennorse as qualified to be efficient helpers upon the field. Quartered by this exception, the rule seems eminently wise and just.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN AND THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—At a Republican ratification meeting in Bangor, Me., on Saturday evening, Vice-President Hamlin made an address of some length, wherein he took occasion heartily to commend the nominations made at Baltimore, eulogizing the President as a man of great ability, and of rare and unsurpassed integrity—one who has administered the government well and who will bring the nation out of its difficulties and plant it on the eternal principles of liberty. He also spoke of Mr. Johnson, from personal knowledge, as an incorruptible patriot, one eminently fitted and qualified for the position to which he has been nominated, and said that the ticket will have the hearty and earnest endorsement and support of all loyal men.

It is said that John Morgan is now passing through Kentucky as a delegate to the Chicago convention. It is suggested that nothing but more important business with General Grant makes it impossible for Davis to be present.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Lake Superior Mining News.

From the Lake Superior Miner, June 11.

KEWEENAW DISTRICT.

NORTH WESTERN MINE.—The old openings are are again free of water, and all the force that can be obtained is busily engaged in stoping the rich backs still standing over all the levels. Few persons are aware of the amount and fewer still, of the value of the openings in this mine. The adit level is 1,125 long, and X fms. level, 945 feet; the XX fms. level 1,065 feet, and the XXX fms. 340 feet. There is also over 1,000 feet of shafts and winzes sunk and connected, making the total of 4,500 feet of shaft and gallery openings in the mine.

Averaging the four levels at 76 feet in length, and the depth of the four shafts at 250 feet, we have 215,000 feet, or 6,000 superficial fathoms of vein opened. Of this amount, at least two-thirds of this vein is still standing, more than a moiety of which is good stamping ground; 2,000 fathoms at least, and we think more will be found to be piying ground. There is evidently a strong shoot of copper dipping away under the side cut at the distance of 100 to 250 feet from it, and another equally as good about the same distance south of that. In these two courses nearly all the stoping in the mine has been done, and they are about the same respective distances from the slide as those bearing the heavy copper in the Central Mine

MADISON MINE.—Mining operations were commenced on this property, which extends nearly one mile east and west, and more than three miles north and south, in the year 1852, and continued until the year 1856, at which time they were discontinued. During that time two veins were opened. In June, a year since, operations were resumed. All the dwellings on the property have been repaired, and many surface improvements made. In exploration, several hundred feet of trenches were dug through sand and gravel to the surface of the rock, and several trial shafts were sunk, which resulted in the discovery of a vein at a point about 400 feet from the "Greenstone," and almost 1,700 feet west of the most westerly line of the property. To prove the character of this vein, a shaft was commenced and sunk from the surface 72 feet, at which point a drift has been run 46 feet on its course, which is north 23° west. At the depth of 55 feet below the surface a clay seam about four inches thick was intersected dipping north, cutting a perfect division of the strata, and bearing in all directions parallel to the formation. From this seam about 12 feet below, the vein is "punched" and almost the entire body of copper found in the seam to the surface, and at the deepest point in the shaft, its width is from 12 to 30 inches wide, and well charged with stamp copper. It has not as yet been fully explored for a considerable distance west, but enough of which, if we mistake not, will reach a weight of two tons, at least. This, it is thought, is the second of the richest blocks of copper ground in the district.

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.

From Bohemian to Evergreen Bluff, the prospects of mines are uniformly encouraging.

AZTEC.—They are driving things about as briskly at this mine, for the force employed, as any on the range. The average width of the lode they are mining is about nine feet, and it is composed of a trapean vein rock with a good per centage of barrel and stamp work mineral. Immediately in the line of lode, and on the same width, and composed exclusively of stamp work, which will not be opened until the company are prepared to reduce it to marketable shape. Augustine Angeline and Company have now on hand rock enough to yield ten tons of barrel and about thirty tons of stamp work. Machinery and buildings are going out, consisting of ingot copper. This is the result of eight months work, and if his estimates are not too high, and we do not think they are, then the Aztec has paid for itself many times over, including their need of a stamp mill, the Company would not overlook the fact that beside the immense belt now being mined there are large burrows of rich stamp stuff around the old works near the western line of the property. These too are again being cleared out and set to work to produce more of the "same subject continued," some of which were beyond a question as rich as any ever opened in the county.

THE HILTON.—The north lode shows very well at all points. The adit level was connected to No. 2 shaft this week and the connections between one and two will be made next month when there will be nearly five hundred feet on that level ready for stoping, and the necessary machinery on the ground for sinking the shaft to another lift and running a rock crusher for cleaning out the barrel work and preparing rock for stamping. Recent explorations to the west have developed two veins about one hundred feet apart, and both bearing evidence of fine results

SCARCITY OF LABOR.—At a meeting of the mining agents to consult on the best means of bringing labor to that country, it was ascertained that the several companies or companies agreed to employ five hundred and forty five men, while it is believed two hundred more would be taken by mines not represented.

EVERYBODY JOLLY IN RICHMOND.—According to the *Examiner*, of the 10th, Richmond must be a jolly place, it being evident that previous accounts of scarcity, fright and high prices were downright misrepresentations—a mere trick of the enemy! Can there be anything in a better vein than this, taken from the columns of the journal named:

If those highly excited official circles of Washington and delighted newspaper readers of New York and Boston could but see this tranquil serenity of these embowered streets at this day; how respectfully our people go about their daily business; how quietly they buy and sell, or even marry and are given in marriage, as in the day when Noah entered into the ark.

All will agree that this is whistling suited to the situation. Six weeks ago, before whistling had become a necessity, a Richmond paper said:

Suppose the battle between Lee and Grant (on the Rapidan) is indecisive, or suppose the latter should fall back upon his base, and cause Lee to fall back toward Richmond, are we at all prepared for such a contingency? Candor compels a negative answer, for we have been so elated by success after success that we have not permitted ourselves to contemplate the probability of anything but victory.

A year ago, when Jackson fell not far from the spot on which Lee and Grant are about to join battle. *What if Lee should fail?* May Providence spare us this calamity, *for the people of the Confederacy are by no means prepared for it.*

We all know this, yet no one has asked the question, What are we to do if Lee suffers a reverse, and is forced to fall back upon this city? Still less have we permitted ourselves to consider the consequences of a deplorable accident which may happen any day. We have made up their minds, unwisely, that the war must end one way or the other this year, forgetting, quite, that there can be but one way. If Lee should fall and his army be materially crushed, we greatly fear that the majority of the people would begin to look the other way.

It has even been the office of the rebel press to withhold the truth and do its best to keep up the spirits of the people. The greater the necessity, the greater has been the zeal. Of this we have a forcible illustration in the above quotations.

DEED OF THE SMIZER FARM.—The county court having been officially informed by the treasurer of the Smizer Farm Committee that $40,000 has been received for the benefit of the Fair, will probably to-day appoint a commissioner to deed the farm over to Messrs. Marton and Carpenter, the fortunate holders of the first drawn ticket. The *Democrat* trusts, who endeavored to cast a slur on the transaction, may soon have to swallow his words, and admit that the county, and the gentlemen connected with the Fair, have acted in good faith. —*St. Louis Union.*

The Presidential Campaign

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE.

Position of the Union Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

A great Union mass meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday night, at which Governor Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville *Times:*

"After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we are engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper acceptation of the term.

"So far as the head of the ticket is concerned, the Baltimore Convention has said, not only to the United States, but to all the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free government. (Applause.) That convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union are not recognized. The Convention and those who represented the principle by its action, themselves had been in rebellion against the Government, and waged a treasonable war against its authority just as other Southern States have done, but had just a much less number of States had, and left the Union as far as she had the power to do so. Nevertheless, the National Convention had declared that a State cannot lawfully secede from the national authority. It said by its first nomination, that the present President, take him altogether, was not the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. (Laughter.)

"Next it said; if I may be permitted to speak of my self, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—we will go into any of the Rebellious States and choose a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do, that is to put down the rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the government and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sacred.

MR. JOHNSON ON HIS OWN POSITION.

"Governor Johnson said he had no impassioned appeals to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned him by the National Convention. No man in all the land can say that I have asked him to make his name a watch-word for me, or behalf, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, he avoided the candidacy. I have not sought it, and the honor being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation *I shall not decline it.* I shall not flinch from duty, but will meet the issue fearless, and whether I live or die, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be right, and leave the consequences to God. I am no time server, nor do I fear those who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I, on the other hand, feel my superiority to them.

HIS OPINION OF "ARISTOCRACY."

"I have always understood that there is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville which affects to contemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that,

"Worth makes the man, and want the fellow."

"The aristocracy has been the bane of the slave states, nor has the north been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have always been at daggers drawn with it. The honest, intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people.

"This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of humble origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, that the people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people, as Abe Lincoln has. He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this southern aristocracy. Now it has just occurred to me, that if this aristocracy is so violently opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will it do with Johnson and Johnson? [Great laughter.] I reject with scorn this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government, irrespective of his outward circumstances; and whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker, a tailor, a grocer. The question is whether man is capable of self-government. I hold with Jefferson that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the government. The laws and constitutions were designed as instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. (Loud applause.) Now if any of your secessionists have any faith in me, they will find it misplaced. I am not a secessionist, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to rebeldom, take Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.

SLAVERY DEAD.

"And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principals, while the land is rent with anarchy, and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundation of our Government on principles of eternal justice and truth, and ensure to all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans, and men of the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devasted fields, plundered villages and cities; and therefore I urged you to stay in the Union. In trying to save slavery you have lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost—

"Never shake thy gory locks at me,
Thou canst not say I did it.

"Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and you will find the rest of the machinery which will move in harmony."

WHY HE BELIEVES IN EMANCIPATION.

"Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of the people. I am for emancipation for two reasons; first, because it is right in itself, and second, because the enemy conquered, whenever we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I want to see slavery forever abolished, that we may have a class to come down I want to see industrious, thrifty emigrants pouring in from all parts of the country. Come on! We need your labor, your skill, your capital. We want your free enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New England in the arts and mechanics, and when we visit the Patent office at Washington, where the ingenious mechanics of the free States have placed their models, we need not blush that Tennessee can show nothing but a mousetrap, or something of about as much importance. Come on! We greet you with a hearty welcome to the soil of Tennessee. Here is soil the most fertile in every agricultural product; a delightful and healthy climate, forests, water power, and mines of iron, coal, copper, lead and silver, to help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a powerful and flourishing State.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall be the electors to qualify it? Shall the man who gives his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of re-organization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the state be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been unnecessarily spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for nought, and all the battlefields which have been sown with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. *Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat. This is a war of redemption. I there be but five thousand men in Tennessee, loyal to the constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely.* (Loud and prolonged applause.) I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship, and sought to destroy our government.

"We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany, to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so guarded against foreigners who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us has raised a parricidal hand against the government which has always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severer ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, they must bring forth fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans, who drape the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for his great crime.

THE REBEL LEADERS.

"The work is in our own hands. We can destroy this rebellion. With Grant thundering on the Potomac before Richmond, and Sherman and Thomas on their rear, and Farragut, the day will ere long be ours. Will any madly persist in rebellion? Suppose that an equal number be slain in every battle, it is plain that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah, these rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out to save their necks from the halter. And these leaders must feel the power of the government. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. But your plantations must be sold and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men.

ABUSES.

"The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these autocrats of rebellion is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have occurred under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor loyal man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. [cries of "That's so!" from all parts of the crowd.] The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain recognition of his just claims. I am telling the truth. I care nothing for stripes and shoulder-straps. I want them all to hear what I say. I have been on a garrison for two years at the sight of these abuses. I blame not the government for these wrongs, which are the work of weak or faithless subordinates. Wrongs will be committed under every form of government and every administration. For myself, I mean to stand by the government till the flag of the United shall wave over every city, town, hill-top and cross-roads, in its full power and majesty.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The nations of Europe are anxious for our overthrow. France takes advantage of our internal difficulties and sends Maximilian off to Mexico to set up a monarchy on our borders. The day of reckoning is approaching. The time is not far distant when the rebellion will be put down, and when we will attend to this Mexican affair, and say to Louis Napoleon, 'You can set up no monarchy on this continent.' [Applause.] An expedition into Mexico would be a sort of recreation to the brave soldiers who are now fighting the battles of the Union, and the French concern would be quickly wiped out. Let us be united. I know that there are but two parties now—one for the country and the other against it—and I am for my country.

"I am a Democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for this Government because it is democratic—a government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is a war against democracy. He who stands off sticking at discontent in this State and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

"In conclusion, let us give our thanks, not formal but heartfelt thanks, to those gallant officers and soldiers, who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. Although money be expended, though life be lost, though farms and cities be desolated, let the war for the Union go on, and the Stars and Stripes be bathed, if need be, in a nation's blood, till law be restored and freedom firmly established."

Governor Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the crowd dispersed to their homes.

General Intelligence.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a law empowering the Government to make arrangements with the municipality of Madrid for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of Christopher Columbus in one of the public places of the city. It is proposed to inscribe on the pedestal the device of the Dukes de Veraguas, the great discoverer's descendant, of which the following are the words: "To Castille and Leon Columbus gave the New World."

Among the successful enterprises completed in these war times, we chronicle the opening, on June 21, of the great railway across the West. On that day cars will run through without change upon the six-foot gauge railroad from Jersey City to St. Louis, over the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Ohio and Mississippi roads, forming a direct connection with the Pacific Railway.

In the Music Department of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair is a large and beautiful album, filled with exquisite little pictures, chiefly in oil, by artists of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, designed as a gift for Miss Charlotte Cushman. The album is valued at one thousand five hundred dollars.

A letter dated on board the United States steamer Glaucus, off Wilmington, North Carolina, May 28, gives the particulars of the burning of that steamer. The fire broke out in the boiler room, when they were about seven miles from their station, and spread with great rapidity. Signals were made to the fleet, which were answered, but none of the vessels came to their assistance. The captain, after exhausting his utmost to save the ship, finally despaired of doing so, and ordered the sick and the Paymaster's money-books to be put into the boats, and made preparations to leave. He did not, however, relinquish his efforts to subdue the flames; and shortly after the sick were put into the boats, he commenced to get the better of them. He then ordered the sick to be taken back, and after a long struggle finally succeeded in extinguishing the fire. All the stores in the hold and the vessel supporting the gun-deck have been destroyed, and the vessel is otherwise badly damaged.

In a letter of a rebel officer to Gen. Fagan, in Dick Taylor's army, we find the following acknowledgment of the deliberate murder of colored troops, while they were raising the white flag:

"After Steele reached Camden, he sent out a large forage train guarded by a heavy force. We fell upon it, killed all its artillery horses, all the wagons, and killed the last negro soldier with the train. The Yankees had a full negro regiment with them. The Choctaw Indians fell upon them and killed every one. After driving Steele into Camden, Gen. Fagan started with 3,500 cavalry for Little Rock, but fell in with the enemy at Marks' Mills, and a fight ensued, which lasted all day. Our arms were finally victorious, and we succeeded in capturing 1,500 prisoners, 250 wagons, and five pieces of artillery. It was a complete rout, and though the enemy endeavored to raise the white flag, but few of them escaped."

Appointment of Archbishop of New York

BISHOP M'CLOSKEY OF ALBANY THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The Right Reverend Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, has received the official announcement from Rome of his appointment to the Archepiscopate of New York. He will soon, it is understood, enter upon the discharge of his new duties.

The Most Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., was born in Brooklyn in 1807, and is consequently in the fifty-seventh year of his age. In early life he was sent to Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmetsburgh, Maryland, where he displayed a special aptitude for oratory and discussion, and always held a prominent place in his class. Having finished his collegiate education and graduated with high honors, Dr. McCloskey went to the Theological Seminary, and after a thorough course of study was raised to the priesthood at about the age of twenty-seven years.

He was shortly afterwards attached to the diocese of New York (comprising this State and a part of New Jersey,) under the Rt. Rev. John Dubois, the late Bishop Hughes, when for a time he acted as curate, but was subsequently promoted to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church, Sixth Avenue, now in charge of Rev. Thomas Farrell. In consequence of the increased number of Catholics in this diocese it was deemed advisable in 1842 to appoint an assis ant bishop to aid Bishop Hughes, who had been raised to the Episcopal See, in the administration of its affairs. Dr. McCloskey was called to assume the duties and responsibilities of the coadjutorship and on the 10th of March, 1844, he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the late Archbishop Hughes.

In 1846, on the recommendation of the council of that year, the Papal See decided to subdivide the diocese of New York, creating as suffragan sees the diocese of Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn and Newark. Dr. M'Closkey was selected by the Holy Father to the former see, and performed his duties with singular ability. His excellent practical discourses and his charming oratory produced the best effect not only in his own church but among the members of other denominations, whose frequent visits to the Cathedral attested their interest as well as their confidence in the Catholic Bishop. The reputation of Archbishop M'Closkey gives an excellent promise of usefulness in the enlarged sphere he has been called to fill.

An African Dinner.

[From the Round Table.]

W. Winwood Reade, Fellow of the Geographical and Anthropological Societies of London, has just published there a very amusing and interesting narrative of a tour on the African continent, in which he gives a remarkably rich account of a dinner at a French trading post on the Casemanche river, in Senegambia. The cookery in this case was French; but most of the delicacies were indigenous. The first course consisted of "three oysters;" for be it known that on the western coast of Africa, the trees that dip their branches in the tidal waters are the roosting places of most delicious oysters, which are torn from their cozy coigns of vantage as we should pull cherries from the perch, and served raw on the half shell, or broiled or boiled, as the taste of the epicure may dictate. After the semi-sylvan oysters came gazelle cutlets, *en papillote*, and two small monkeys served crossed-legged on toast, with liver sauce—a dish for anthropophagi, but rather too much like barbecued babies to be relished by Christian fathers. Stewed iguana—an exaggerated lizard—flanked with roasted crocodile eggs followed; and, says our traveler, "they were much relished." The rhinoceros was smoked elephant, from the interior, which was not admired, being somewhat tougher than hammered sole leather. On the heels of the rhinoceros came a fat negress, with land crabs. What the African land crabs teed on we do not know; but everybody who has been to the West Indies is aware that they haunt the graveyards in Jamaica and Barbadoes, and generally get very fat in yellow fever seasons. It may be prejudice, perhaps, but we prefer sea crabs. A very especial *bonne bouche* was next in order—the

MY PSALM.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I mourn no more my vanished years;
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope or fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

I plow no more a desert land,
To harvest, weed, and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away,
I welcome to my door.

The airs of Spring may never play
Among the ripening corn,
Nor freshness of the flowers of May
Blow through the Autumn morn;—

Yet shall the blue-eyed gentian look
Through fringed lids to heaven,
And the pale aster in the brook
Shall see its image given.

The woods shall wear their robe of praise,
The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet, calm days in golden haze,
Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graven flowers that wreath the sword
Make not the blade less strong.

But smiting hands shall learn to heal,
To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel,
That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my deeds
Than all my prayers have told.

Enough, that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track,—
That, wherso'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back,

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good.

That death seems but a covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight.

That care and trial seem at last
Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges over past,
In purple distance fair,

That all the jarring notes of life,
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife,
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play,
And all the windows of my heart,
I open to the day.

A Mysterious Case in France

The French Government has recently found itself in the minority on the question as to the restitution, by the State, of the sum of 50,000 francs to the family of Lesurques. This claim has been repeatedly brought before the French Legislature, but has hitherto always been successfully resisted by the Government for the time being. As the particulars of the case are very singular and interesting, we extract them

"On the 221 of April, 1796, a fair-haired man, named Joseph Lesurques, arrived in Paris from Lpusl, his native town, with his wife and three children. He was a man some thirty-three years old, had about 600l. a year, and had come to Paris to educate his children. On the day of his arrival he visited one Guesno, a carrier of Douai, who invited him to breakfast the next day. He went, and met for the first time one Couriol. On the 8th Floral four gentlemen, one f whom was Couriol, and another had light flaxen hair, rode out of Paris through the barrier of Charenton; they dined at Mongeron, and afterwards went on to Lieursaint, where the fair-haired man found he had broken the chain of his spur. His companions rode on to an inn, but he stopped at a cafe and borrowed some thread to mend the chain; he was not very skilful in mending it, and a female servant relieved him of the task, and helped to fasten the spur on his boot. Then the man rejoined his companions, and after drinking some wine at the inn, they all rode on. But the fair-haired man was destined to be unlucky; he soon found he had left a sabre, which, like the rest, he left at the inn, and he galloped back for it, had a glass of brandy, and again set off after his friends. Meanwhile the courier from Bordeaux had stopped at the inn to change horses, and he set off on the same road, accompanied by a postilion and the single passenger he was allowed to be taken by him. The next morning the courier and postilion were found killed by the wayside, the mail-bags rifled, and one horse gone. Between fur and five the same morning five persons entered the barrier of Rambouillet, and a little after the missing horse was found wandering about the Place Royale, while four horses in a very jaded condition were returned to a horse-keeper by two persons, (one of them Couriol) who had hired them the morning before. Couriol was soon arrested, and also Guesno, but as the latter proved a distinct alibi, he was immediately discharged. The next day Guesno wished to return to Louai, and proceeded to the magistrate who had investigated the charge against him to get his permit. On his head he called on his friend Lesurques, who accompanied him. But at the magistrate's they found the innkeeper of Mongeron and the maid servant of the former, both of whom denounced Guesno and Lesniques as two of the murderers. The innkeeper recognized Lesurques as one of the party who had dined at Mongeron. The maid servant swore he was the man who a spur chain she had mended, and subsequently the innkeeper, stable-boy, and general factotum, deposed that he was the fellow-man who had returned for the sabre he had had left behind. Lesurques, Gessno and Couriel, were tied. This *alibi* established by Guesno was subsequently confirmed, but the witnesses persisted in declaring that Les rques was one of the party; but, on the other hand, the gallant Lieursaint, who swore that they had dined with him in Paris on the evening of the 8th, several workmen engaged about his apartments, who deposed that they had seen him repeatedly on that day, and a jewel er named Legrand, who affirmed that he had had business transactions with Lesurques on the 8th, and produced his account book to prove it. The book was examined, and it was seen that '9th' had been badly erased and 8th substituted for it. Legrand was cross-questioned, confessed he had made the alteration to corroborate his testimony, and the witnesses for the defence were immediately discredited. A female witness who followed, was no severe y examined by the presiding Judge that she fainted. The evidence was summed up, and the jury had retired to deliberate, when one Madeine Ireban, the mistress of Couriol, insisted on being examined, and declared that she was acquainted with the whole affair, and the witnesses had in taken Lesurqu s for one Dubosq, to whom he bore an extraordinary resemblance. Her testimony was rejected, and the jury found Lesurques and Couriol guilty, and, in conformity with the practice of the time, condemned them to death. Couriol confessed his guilt, but declared Lesurques innocent. Dubosq, he said, was the criminal. The Judges appied to the Directory for a reprieve; the Directory applied to the Five Hundred, but they replied that the law allowed no one the prerogative of pardon, nor a power to review the judgment of jury; for themselves they had no power and no responsibility.

"Lesurques met his doom like a brave man, yet, like a true Frenchman, he recognized the sentiment of his situation; he published an address to the real murderer, imploring him, if said he ever be brought to justice, to redeem the memory of the innocent. The day of his execution was Maundy Thursday, and he went to the scaffold dressed in white, the symbol of innocence, and constantly that he could at die on the next day, the anniversary of the Passion Four years after Dubosq was arrested, the witnesses who had identified Lesurque were confronted with him and confessed the former error, and Dubosq was condemned and executed. In the meantime the acc-mplice who had traveled with the courier had been found and condemned, and he had testified to the innocence of Lesurques. The two other murderers were afterwards tried and condemned, but the discovery of these was unnecessary. The moment that Dubosq had been found guilty the innocence of Lesurques was established. From that moment the family of Lesurques have struggled to procure a moral declaration of his innocence and a restitution of his property which had been seized to make good the robberies of the mail, but their efforts have had small success. His widow survived him down to 1842 but during many years was a helpless lunatic; his son perished in the campaign of Moscow; one daughter committed suicide, the second died in a mad house; an orphan granddaughter remains to represent his family. The vote of Monday, the 15th refers to the Ministers of the Emperor, the duty of restoring to this granddaughter the value of her sire's property."

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REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND which is natural in appearance, movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

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NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

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2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

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THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	5:30 a m	Baltimore Exp't	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:30 p m
Thro Express	4:20 p m	Fast Line	9:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
Jeh's Accm'n	2:00 p m	Jeh's Accm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:40 p m	3d do	1:05 p m
4th do	9:00 p m	4th do	5:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:30 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Chi'go "	7:20 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 5:30 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Fort Perry	7:00 a m	Fort Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	8:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	2:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	2:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

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Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Haimbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agencies.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Petsingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
M. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....99 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....54 Fourth street.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meeskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....31 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. K. Gardner.....96 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....26 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....94 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Roberts.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....220 Penn st.
Quincy A. Cook.....378 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richetson.....Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....129 Wood st.

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....30 Wood st.

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Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....56 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
Lemmon & Gazzam.....58 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....88 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow .....114 Fifth street.

Lithographers.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
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J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
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Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

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S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

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Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Nevsler & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wickman & Anderson.....97 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....81 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....180 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....27 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouse.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....257 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chidney.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

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Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

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E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
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Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

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RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

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Liberal cash advance on consignments for P burgh and Eastern markets 8

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

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Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

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WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land, the best timbered land in the counrry, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three strata of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated

RED SPRINGS,

situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address W. M. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. jun15:2w

TWO STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One pair Pappit valve cut off Engines, 14½ inch cylinder, by five feet stroke. For particulars, inquire at McCLELLAND & MILLHOLLAND'S Engine shop, corner of Tunnel street and Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh. je14-1w

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For price and terms of sale, apply to

WILSON & MCELROY,

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Or address H. W. LAMBERTON,

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FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, four miles from Greensburgh, on the Philadelphia Pike, which is in good condition for all seasons of the year. The place is under good fence, well watered with never failing springs, and under good cultivation, with a large part of timber. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, with back and front por, hes, good well of water, spring and spring-house frame barn and sheds, good garden of small fruit, beautiful lawn in front of house, under good fence, with a choice lot of Fruit Trees, a young and thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit of eighty trees, now bearing. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. There is coal near the place. Will be sold for cash, or part cash if applied for soon, or on reasonable terms on time.

☞ Apply at the real estate and insurance office of

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Butler street, Lawrenceville.

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FOR SALE.—500 barrels old Rye, Wheat and Bourbon double copper-distilled Whiskey.

J. T. WORTHINGTON,

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FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrances on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Steam can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. M. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished

TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

REAL ESTATE,

Eligibly located in improving neighborhood, and under lease to good, prompt paying tenants.

My list comprises a number of such Properties, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.

For particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

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je3 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.—TWO DOCTOR ENGINES, all suitable either for a Two or Three Boiler Steamboat, nearly new, well fit up, and of a good pattern. They will be sold cheap. Can be seen at JOHN BURFORD'S, Copper-smith, WATER, NEAR SHORT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

For further particulars apply to

GEISSE & M'COY,

my27 Engine Builders, Wellsville, Ohio.

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,

my22:1m No. 127 Lourth street.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. This is unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

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A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead in the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best quality of Stone Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements is part consists of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now bearing. Also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

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HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

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SUPERIOR WINE AND BOSTON CRACKERS For sale at every Grocery Store in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham.

Made at 64 FOURTH Street.

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J. C. WELDON.....JNO. KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Plumbers and Brass Founders; 144 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Closet, and Hoagmark's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. my14

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DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported by myself, and for sale very low. Those wishing to purchase will please call at

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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

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GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

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CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.

Thermometers and Barometers,

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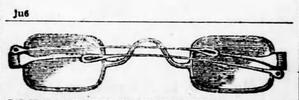

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and the most perfect vision can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, sign of the DIAMOND. Practical Opticians.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

PROPOSALS.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, June 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Monday, June 20, 1864, for two thousand (2000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables at Giesboro Depot, near Washington City, within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

The guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No marcs will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter, to

JAMES A. EKIN,

Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,

Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Giesboro Depot until the contract is awarded. Payment only on certificates of Indebtedness for seven (7) horses or more. jun1

SOAP. SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—

It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many of the Canadas, and entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothing. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

ALL ORDERS SOLICITED.—COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the cause of field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermaster, Department of the 13th, 18th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used in our regiments for the past year, and we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap that could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offered	Asked	Sales	Dividend
	50	Exchange	—	60½	May 5
	50	Citizens	—	61¾	" 5
	50	Pittsburgh	—	38¾	" 5
	50	Allegheny	—	38¾	" 5
	50	Mechanics	—	62½	" 5
	50	Iron City	—	54	" 4
	50	At A. M.	—	53	" 4
	50	First National	110	—	$4.75
	50	Second National	—	—	
	50	Third National	110	—	
	50	First National Ally	110	—	
	50	Manchester Saving	—	493/4	" 4
		INSURANCE.			
	50	Citizens	—	61	
	25	Western	—	53½	May $2.50
	50	Monongahela	34	32	$2.00
	50	Eureka	50	31½	$4.00
	50	Pittsburgh	34	34	
	25	Allegheny	28	28½	
	50	Penna	45	—	
		BRIDGE.			
	25	Monongahela	—	22½	
	50	St. Clair Street	40	45	
	50	Hand Street	—	50	
	50	Mechanic Street	15	—	
	25	Birmingham	—	31½	
		RAILROAD.			
	50	Allegheny Valley	—	13	
	50	Connellsville	11	13	12%
		do (Interest)	17	—	
	50	Steubenville	13	13¾	11%
	50	Charters	—	—	5
	50	Hempfield	—	—	
	50	Allegh'y Manch'ter	65	70	6%
	24	Birmingham	—	—	6
	50	Citizens	—	50	
		GAS.			
	50	Pittsburgh	—	—	8
	25	Allegheny	33	—	8
	25	Birmingham	—	31¾	8
		OIL COMPANIES.			
	25	Lucesco	—	27	
		Ardesco	—	—	
	10	North American	11	—	
		BONDS.			
		Allegheny County's	—	81½	
		do Scrip 6's	—	97	
		Pittsburgh 6's	—	75¾	
		do 6's	—	97	
		Allegheny City 6's	—	100	
		do 4's	—	—	66⅔
		Allegh'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103
		do 6's	95	—	
		Connellsville 6's	—	—	87
		Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	

THURSDAY, June 16, 1864.

A general dullness pervades the money market East and West. Stocks are inactive, except a few favorite sound names that are always sought after, and command a ready sale at a high figure.

—Since the passage of the Gold bill to prevent the wanton speculating in the precious coin, the market is weak. The bill will no doubt receive the signature of the President, who is known to be greatly in its favor. We published it last week. It is carefully and stringently worded, and we cannot see how it will be evaded even by the adroit scoundrels who have caused it to be passed. We notice that gold sold at a 100 premium in St. Louis, last Friday. Some heavy sales were made, at that figure.

The Supreme Court, lately, whilst sitting at Harrisburg, reversed the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County, in the case of Armstrong County vs. George Grim on. The defendant, residing in Chester, is the holder to twenty-three bonds of the county of Armstrong, issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, having purchased them at thirty-seven cents on the dollar, or sixty three cents below par. The bonds, with their interest, now amount to over fifty thousand dollars, the full amount of which is claimed by the holder. The county offered to pay him what he had actually expended in cash in the purchase of said bonds. This offer was refused, and hence a bill in equity was held, according to the law as laid down in the case of Thomas vs. Allegheny county, to compel him to accept the offer of the county, and surrender the coupons. The Court in Chester county decided against the county, but upon an appeal, the Supreme Court have reversed that decision, thus sustaining fully the position of the county, and by their ruling saving the tax-payer, between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The bill was filed and conducted through to its successful termination by Edward S Golden, Esq., counsel for the county, who was opposed by Messrs. J. P. Wilson, of Chester county, and H. Carroll Brewst r, of Philadelphia. The whole subscription of Armstrong county to the stock of the A. V. Railroad was $1,000,000, and was the sum of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually. In 1859 Mr. Golden filed a bill in chancery in the above district, a contest was had clear to the Supreme Court restraining and enjoining from sale $150,000 of these bonds, then in the hands of the company, thus leaving outstanding only $850,000 and interest. The present decree against Grimison closes all of these outstanding bonds except one, which is owned by some person who has never had courage to present it for payment.

—The product of the Pacific Gold and Silver Mines, available for export from San Francisco, from the 1st of January to the middle of May, amounts to $14,349,000 as against $10,850,000. The increase is full 30½ per cent., which rate, if carried through the whole year, will be $61,500,000 as the annual registered shipment from San Francisco, the largest ever known. The increase is materially assisted by the new product of silver in the Washoe and other districts.

—The highest price ever obtained for any Share property on the active official list of the Stock Exchange was made to-day, for Pacific Mail—302 ¾ cent., or 202 ¾ cent. above the par value of the Shares. The rise in a few days is equal to 65@70 ¾ cent. The natural inquiry is upon what or from what cause? The current profits of the line are represented to be enormous on the par value; in addition to which it is intimated that the company now contemplate a sufficiency of steam ships to run the Atlantic as well as Pacific side of the Isthmus route hence to San Francisco; and that by reason of the recent sale of the old New York and Liverpool line by Mr. Vanderbilt to a third party, they are now free to do so. Whether or not such is their immediate purpose we are not able to say.

The following table, showing the receipts of Southern cotton in England during the years 1862 and 1863, gives an idea of the extent to which the blockade has been evaded:

From	1862. Pounds.	1863. Pounds.
Bermudas	5,62,688	7,146,384
Bahamas	4,840,640	22,62[illegible]
Barbadoes	16,016	1,85[illegible]
Cuba	3,044,608	3,575,04[illegible]
Southern States	3,408,272	1,16[illegible]
Mexico	3,151,520	19,278,112
Jamaica, &c	413,026	873,040
Nova Scotia	202,496	202,496
French ports	5,440,064	1,683,696
Total pounds	20,856,864	58,55[illegible]

Two-thirds at least of the above amount of cotton was shipped on account of the rebel confederacy, and the proceeds of one-third were placed to the credit of the bogus government in England. The average price of the cotton during the above years was fifty cents per pound, and the total amount which the rebel government realized during that time was not less than $13,200,000 in gold. The above table also serves to show the course which the Southern staple took after the blockade was rendered dangerous for vessels of the large class. The bulk of that portion which was run out in 1863 along the Atlantic coast was shipped on board of small vessels which were capable of navigating the numerous narrow outlets of the rebel ports, and taken to Bermuda and the Bahamas, where it was reshipped for England.

New York Tallow Market.

Tallow—Sales since our last 70,000 lbs, at 14¾@15¾ and 40,000 lbs Grease at 12¾ to 12¾ ₰ lb. The week's business in this line Messrs. Knight & Son notices thus: "During the past week the demand for all sorts of Tallow has been greatly in excess of the supply. The market opened on Wednesday with a brisk demand, at 14¾c, a higher price there was a large business done On Thursday and Friday the market was very much inflated, and the price of this staple rose to 15c@15½c; the latter was an extreme price for choice of favorite brands. On Saturday the firmness of the preceding day was fully maintained and 14¾ cent. was freely offered for lots out of depot; but, however, very few sales to take place—holders asked higher rates. Yesterday and to-day 14½c to 15c was paid for strictly prime. The market here has been greatly drained of all descriptions of soap stock, and different kiln dried grease are much sought after; but the supply is so small that soap-makers cannot supply their daily wants, even at the high prices demanded. The arrivals of tallow, grease, &c., are very small, and the stock held throughout the Eastern and Western cities is very light. We quote the market at the close as firm at 14¾@15c. Price this day, 1855, 10½@; 1859, 10¾@; 1860, 9¾@; 1861, 8¾@; 1862 9¾@; 1863, 11¾@, 12 ₰.

Cotton Exports.

The following table, showing the receipts of southern cotton in Eng and during the years 1862 and 1863, gives an idea of the extent to which the blockade has been evaded:

From	1862. Pounds.	1863. Pounds.
Bermudas	562,688	7,146,384
Bahamas	4,840,640	22,62[illegible]
Barbadoes	16,016	1,85[illegible]
Cuba	3,044,608	3,575,040
Southern States	3,408,272	1,16[illegible]
Mexico	3,151,520	19,278,112
Jamaica, &c	413,026	873,040
Nova Scotia	202,496	202,496
French ports	5,440,064	1,683,696
Total pounds	20,856,864	58,55[illegible]

Heavy Sale of Prize Cotton—Amount Realized $5o0,000—High Rates.

BOSTON, June 15.

The cargo of the prize steamer Greyhound was sold at auction to-day, under the supervision of United States Marshal Keys. The total amount realized from the cotton on board was $500,000.

The prices were as follows: 267 bales middling up ands, $1 34½ 50 do do, $1 38; 227 bales low middling, $1 33; 37 bales good ordinary, $1 31½; 6 do do sold middling, $1 10; 1-5 bales partially damaged middling uplands, $1 07@1 22½; 25 bags, $1 17; 51 bags cotton picking 60c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

JUNE 10.

Cotton is dragging its slow length along at the rates of the past few days. The stock on hand has not reached a sale beyond the 400 reported by us yesterday, the receipts—very few—being equal to the sales, which are light. We quote:

Good M diling	94@96c
Strict Middling	92@93c
Middling	90@91c
Low middling	88@89c
Good Ordinary	86@87c
Ordinary	83@84c
Low Ordinary	80@81c

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The stocks in dealers' hands are light, with very little of the new clip as yet coming in, and the market is firm but quiet at 80@85c for low grade and fine fleece, and 87@90c for tub, at which figures some small sales are reported. Farms are in request and scarce, with sales of 500, 1000, out, at $1 80@1 90 ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, June 17, 1864.

The sales yesterday was very active. The sales made were confined principally to small operations for home purposes. Prices for most articles were realized. We are in the midst of the dull season and do not look for any very heavy operations until after the July settlements. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are falling steadily with some four feet water by the metal marks Boats have to load very cautiously. Freights to all points are plenty at remunerating prices. The steamer Telegraph No. 2 will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville on Saturday. The sales that came under our notice were:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good demand. Potash has further advanced with sales in small lots at 10½@11½ per lb. Pearls is reserved for our Drug report. It will well pay a careful perusal.

HAY—The receipts have increased, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on the market. Sales 16 loads at the scales at $32@37 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts were fully up to the demand. We note sales 61 bbls assorted at $2 50@3 per bbl. sales 150 bush choice at $1 20@1 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market was not active. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales 10 packages 18c; sales 6,000 lbs at 20c, and 1,400 lbs at 18c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. Holders generally were firm and not disposed to operate unless the outside rates were obtained. The stock in first hands is not large, whilst the receipts are fair. The following are the sales we note: Extra, $7 25@7 50; Extra Family, $7 87, $8, $8 15 @8 25. The sales as reported did not exceed 350 bbls.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales 500 new flour barrels on wharf at 5½c.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good local demand. The receipts about keep pace with the wants of the local trade. Sales 60 bxs W. R. at 14½@10½c, 50 do at 15c, and 25 do large size at 16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not very active. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Apples—Sales 100 bush at 11c. Peaches —Sales 75 bush at 18@18½c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Sales in moderate demand; sales 75 bbls at $2, 0.

GRAIN—We have no particular change to notice; the stock on hand, although not large is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Barley and Rye was, in a great measure, neglected; prices were too unsettled to quote correctly. Corn was not active; the supply fully keeping with the demand; small parcels were disposed of at $1,28 @1,31 ₰ bu hel; 650 bushels were sold at these figures. Oats was more inquired for; prices were too low; we make sales of 1,000 bush at 75@ 75½ from store. The usual advance was demanded.

BACON—The demand was steady for all descriptions, and buyers take hold liberally. The stock on hand is not large, and will soon disappear unless we receive an additional supply. Shoulders; sales of 8,000 lbs at 12½@13c; 10,000 lbs Rib Sides at 16½@16¾c; 2,000 lbs Clear at 15½@ 15¾c. Hams, plain, 3,000 lbs at 17@17¼c. Sugar Cured Canvassed, 20@20½c. Country Cured Meats sold at lower figures.

WHISKY—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demands; sales of 20 bbls at $ 39 ₰ gal.

GROCERIES—We have no change to notice. The demand was moderate, and sales were likewise. Prices were unaltered, and therefore we omit them.

MOLASSES—The market was firm with a good demand; sales of 12 bbls at $32,00 ₰ barrel.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1864.

Ashes—Potash has sustained another advance, and the present ruling price—10½ to 11½c for prime—would in ordinary times have glutted the market, and yet we are compelled to write "scarce and wanted."

Pearls—Have been arriving with more freedom, and producers manifest some desire to make their contracts for future delivery at present favorable prices. We hear of large deals held by our friends over the Canadian line, some of whom have been more than usually anxious of late to make contracts with our glass manufacturers. We know of no one article more delicately in sympathy with the fluctuations in gold than Pearlash, and we commend the disposition of our dealers, and the consumers of this article, who are disposed to see further into the future before purchasing heavily. From 11½ to 13 are the ruling figures; sentiments for future delivery might be made at the inside figure, or perhaps a shade less.

Soda—Is in fair demand, and unchanged so far; we quote 5½ to 6c.

Beeswax—A prime article readily commands 32c at any of our leading drug houses.

Drugs and yes—Considerable activity is perceptible in the market although purchasers have not bought heavily, the demand being fully from the near at home trade. Since the very quiet opening of the present week we note the following changes: Carbonate ammonia 39; cloves, 70@75; alispice 47@49; cinnabar Hendlee paste 48@50; Aleppo galls 115 @120; balsa de Peru, 75@80; opium 6 80@7 00; senega 1 90@1 95; castor oil 2 75@2 85; oil cloves 2 80; pepper 49@50; iodide potassium 6 25@6 50; serpentaria 4 25@4 50; quinine 1 65@1 70; sulphur 7@7 2c; nitre 19@21; linseed oil 1 55.

Glassware—Carboys are now charged at $3 each. We hear of no other deviations from recently established card rates. The quality of the glass and glassware on exhibition at Mechanics' Hall, Sanitary Fair, has elicited much praise from these best able to appreciate this class of goods.

Naval Stores are quiet, and we have no changes to report.

Oils—Linseed is a shade easier, and offered freely at 90c. Lard tends upward and is quoted at $1 12@1 22.

Paints—The market is unusually firm, the demand far exceeding the supply. Zinc Paints are in short supply, but other causes remain as heretofore. We hear of no change in manufactured White Lead, although Pig Lead has advanced 50 cents per hundred.

Soaps—German Castile, 25 to 27 cents; American Castile, 15 to 17 cents; White Castile, genuine, 40 to 42 cents.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS

EAST LIBERTY, June 16, 1864.

Another dull week in the Cattle trade has just closed. The heavy decline in all the leading markets East and West has been felt here. Buyers have, as a general thing, withdrawn. Cattle were fully one dollar per hundred lower than the previous week. The receipts were not so large; most drovers preferred forwarding East, and taking the chances of those markets. Most purchasers here have an abiding faith that prices have not yet touched bottom, and held off, hence we have little to record, as our business is to report sales, not make them. The office account of receipts are as follows:

Cattle, 3,722 head. Hogs, 6,285; Sheep, 8,855 Horses, 297; Mules, 325.

CATTLE—The sales made were not worth noting. Prices were fully one dollar per hundred lower, and were not active, even at the decline. The market will probably rally before the date of our next issue.

Myers & Bro. bought 300 head in lots at $6 50@8 25.

Myers & Bro. sold 60 head, retail at $7@9.

Other small sales were made at the same range of prices.

SHEEP—The receipts were very large, exceeding eight thousand head, as there was no stop-page to speculate. The principal portion was forwarded East. Prices were too unsettled to give anything like a correct quotation.

R. C. Crum sold 1,000 head of Ewes, destined for Illinois, at $4 00 per head. This is the only transaction that came under our notice.

Hogs—The receipts of consider able, but the buying operations did not seem to be on hand. This week the market went by default. The rates, that is if there were any rates, were considerable lower. The only sales we could learn of, was by Holmes & Pfeiffer, 56 head at $7 75 ₰ cwt. The principal receipts were forwarded East. Upon the whole the market was the dullest that ever came under our notice.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLEGHENY, June 16, 1864.

The market was well attended during the week. Business was brisk on Monday and Tuesday. The "Morgan House" was well filled, and we noticed a number of drovers sitting around a warm fire, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Mr. Blake was attending to matters and no person knows how to do better. All parties were in good humor.

CATTLE—The market was well attended. Sales were made to a fair extent at a decline in figures.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. Wilson sold 32 head at $5@6.
E. Whittlesey sold 18 head at $5@7.50.
W. Root sold 35 head at $7.
C. D. Hudson sold 17 head at $4@8.85.
D. W. Clarkson sold 20 head at $6.
C. Thayer sold 20 head at $6 50.
Greenwald & Kahn sold 113 head at $4.85@9.
Merrick & Wood sold 145 head at $3.50@9.
G. Emerick & Co. sold 18 head at $4@6.
R. F. Campbell sold 18 head at $6.85.
Myers & Bro. sold 30 head at $7@9.
J. Mooney sold 10 head at $7.
O good sold 55 head at $8.55.

The market was better supplied than at any time during the past year. Prices would have been much lower had not Government buyers here purchased a large number of cattle.

SHEEP—The offerings were very small. Sales of 100 head were made at $4.75 for sheared, and 90 head sold at $5.30 ₰ cwt.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The market was excited, with sales of 258 hhds with an advance in lugs, and good prices for all qualities. The sales were 3 hhds scraps at $2 20 and $2 80; 16 hhds green and damaged at from $4 70 to $4 90; 40 hhds factory lugs at from $7 70 to $9 30; 53 hhds planters' lugs at from $9 50 to $14 70; 48 hhds common shipping leaf at from $12 80 to 27 75; 52 hhds medium shipping leaf at from $23 25 to $30 75; 14 hhds good and fine shipping leaf at from $30 20 to $38 75; 9 hhds common and medium manufacturing at from $36 to $38 50; 2 hhds good do at from $44 25 to $45 25; 2 hhds fine do at from $50 to $100—34 hhds rejected.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO TO-DAY AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

25 hhds and 40 boxes, as follows: 15 hhds Kentucky leaf, lugs and trash, viz: 4 at $6@8 50; 3at $7 50@9; 1 at $11; 2 at $12 50; 5 at $15; 1 at $16 50; 1 at $18; 1 at $19 25; 1 at $20. 10 hhds Kentucky trash at $3. 40 boxes seed leaf, wrappers and fillers, ranging from $6 to $20. Receipts moderate.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, June 17, 1864.

The oil market continues very firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The sales were small for the best of all reasons, there were no large lots to operate with. The receipts by the river were small, amounting to about 1,500 bbls.; this was soon disposed of, principally to refiners. The operations for the past week have been large, in both crude and refined. The sales for July and August delivery have amounted to many thousand barrels. Some of our large operators will make a good thing out of these sales—whether it will be the buyer or seller, time only will determine. With a firm market and prices tending upward, we note the following transactions:

Crude—The sales of crude were not large, for the simple reason that there were no large lots to be disposed of. There were plenty of buyers at the outside figures. Sales of 650 bbls., packages included, delivered on board cars, at 29@ 30½c; 125 bbls do, 40c. Sales, the bbls to be returned, of 265 bbls, at 25c, 337 bbls do at 30c.

Refined—The market was dull, with a limited demand. Sales of 150 bbls deodorized at 25c.

Refined was firm, with plenty of buyers who were disposed to operate for July and August delivery or on the spot. All they wanted was a trade, it mattered not on what terms. Sales of free, city brands, were reported at 74@75c for July delivery. Other sales were as follows: 200 bbls up river oil, light straw, 69c; 100 do same figures. Sales 200 bbls, city brand, immediate delivery, 70½c; 300 do 70c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

G. S. Long, 870 bbls; R. Ashworth, 177; Fisher, 145; J. T. Stackdale, 146; McKelvey, 146; Baldwin, 150. Total, 1,761.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 100 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 100 bbls crude, for Norristown.

Weisenberger, F & Co, 100 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 160 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—J & F Farley, 294 bags middlings; Hussey, Wells & Co, 572 blooms; Gillespie & Co, 9,000 ft lumber; Thos M Howe, 21 bbls copper; E Van Gorder, 100 half bbls fish; Beckman & Lang, 25 hay rakes; Jones, Boyd & Co, 27 bbls iron pottery; N & Co, 300 bundles hay; Sherlin & Co, 50 tons pig iron; H Gerwig, 10 bbls flour; McKeown & Co, 100 do do; J F Pearson, 2 cars lumber; Simpson & Knox, 185 bags corn; D M Courtney, 1 car do; Chas Bell, 311 bags do.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Shoonmaker & Lang, 190 bbls flour; M Mcullough & Co, 57 bbls highwines; S B Floyd & Co, 100 bbls flour; Lambert & Shipton, 57 bbls flour; Hussey, Wells & Co, 600 bgs rye; Vandivort & Co, 1,200 lbs lard; Vandivort & Co, 1,200 lbs Clear at 15½@ 15¾c Hams, plain, 3,000 lbs at 17@17¼c. Sugar Cured Canvassed, 20@20½c. Country Cured Meats sold at lower figures.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin, G & B, 1 car iron; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Vandevoort & Co, 15 bbls oil; Lyday & Co, 16 do do; Saml Alter 31 sks oats; 68 do barley; Simpson & Knox, 1,000 bbls lime; 200 bbls stones and lot machinery; J Lias, 2 bbls eggs, 4 bxs butter, 1 bgs rags, 1 do F seeds, 1 do beswax, 2 bales wool.

New York Petroleum Market.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day at our quotations. Crude whale, $1 20@1 21; crude sperm, $1 85@$2; bleached winter whale, $1 30@ 1 35; unbleached sperm $2@2 05; bleached Sperm 1 60; No. 1 lard, $1 15@1 20; crude petroleum, 15c@ 16c; refined petroleum, 73c@76c, free, and 66c@66½c in bond, ₰ gallon. The week's business in petroleum Messrs. Turner and Greives notice thus: The market for petroleum has continued active, and prices have further advanced, leaving the leading seaports bare of supplies of both crude and refined. In no former period in the history of this article have the exports been on such a lavish scale as during the months of May and June inst., and it is expected that by the end of July next, we shall have made up the present deficiency in our foreign shipments as compared with last year. Refined, in bond, closes very strong at 66c, for prime quality, here, and 65c in Philadelphia, with sales for forward delivery as high as 70c. Crude is very firm at 45c on the spot, and 47½c for July and August. Free Oil is also very firm, and there were some large sales and negotiations yesterday at higher figures; we quote 75@ 80c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1, 1864
Rec'ts of Petroleum, bbls	13,589	230,061
Exp. of Petroleum, bbls	5,518	150,192
Exp of Petroleum from Phila. since Jan. 1	7,304	88,216
		2,575
		2,500

Phiadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market for Pig Metal continues dull and neglected, with very little stock to operate in, and we quote Anthracite nominally at $52 to 58 per ton, cash, for the three numbers, and the sale limited at these figures. Scotch Pig is quiet and held at $60 per ton. For manufactured the inquiry is less active and the market unchanged.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnuc	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monongahela city.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
Franklin	Carnuc	Brownsville
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monongahela city.
Thistle	James	Cincinnati.

The fine passenger steamer Thistle, Captain James, leaves this afternoon for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending her.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were four feet water by the metal marks, and falling. The weather during the day was warm.

THE new steamer "Maggie Hays," Captain Hendrickson, is announced for St. Louis.

THE new steamer "Kate B. Porter," Captain Jas. H. Porter, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE splendid passenger steamer "Kate B. Porter" is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is entirely new and has been fitted up in a superior manner. Our old friend Captain John Daies will be found in the office.

CAPT. WM. ROBINSON.—Wednesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The veteran Captain William Robinson, of the Washington Steam Engine Works, Pittsburgh—the builder of the famous iron-steamer Valley Forge—left for home last night, after spending a few days in the city very agreeably with his old friends."

The fine passenger steamer "Camelia," Capt. J. L. Lyttle, is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. This boat has been refitted up in very superior manner expressly for the Summer trade. Capt. Lyttle is an officer of considerable experience, and is a general favorite with passengers and shippers. He understands his business in all its details. We have heard passengers speak in flattering terms of the appointments of the "Camelia." He has been ably assisted by the first clerk, Mr. F. B. Holmes, of whom *It Is Recorded*.

New Steamer Maggie Hays.

This splendid new steamer, built under the superintendence of Capt. D. L. Hendrickson, will leave to-day for St. Louis, on her first trip. She has been visited by a large number of boatmen, all of whom agree that she is one of the best adapted boats for the St. Louis trade that has been got up this season. Capt. Hendrickson is an officer of considerable experience, and he understands his business in all its details. He is a clever officer and has plenty of friends. We take pleasure in saying a good word for him. The hull was built by Cook & Williams, of West Brownsville; length, 160 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold, 6½ feet; engines by James Reese & Co.—16-inch cylinders, with 5 feet stroke; three boilers, 38 inches in diameter, 24 feet long. The boilers were built by Jas. Thorn. The cabin was built by Mr. James Mullingar, and, like all of his work, has been got up in first rate style. The painting was done in Mr. Hogg's best style. Copper and sheet-iron work was done by Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Morrow. Bell and brass fixtures by A. Fulton & Sons. The furniture was manufactured expressly by Mr. R. R. Bulger, and does credit to that establishment. Upholstering by E. Edmondson & Co. Taking her altogether we are pleased with the whole arrangement. The name is very pretty—"Maggie Hays." The boat is pretty, and the captain is good looking. Last and not least, the clerk, Mr. James Young, is not only good looking, but is really handsome. If any person doubts what we have said, just call on board and you will see a handsome party.

CINCINNATI.

The *Gazette* says:—By the mark at the waterworks the river had risen eight inches during the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday noon, at which time there was eleven feet and one inch of water in the channel.

The river was falling quite rapidly at the Falls day before yesterday, with five feet water in the canal.

The Kanawha was falling rapidly on Monday morning, with four feet water.

The Cumberland was falling on Sunday, with six feet of water on Harpeth Shoals.

The Nevada arrived from Nashville and departed for St. Louis light.

Business was quite dull upon the wharf yesterday. The wharf itself presented a gay appearance in the morning, being crowded with people witnessing the reception of the Guthrie Grays. All the steamboats had their flags displayed, except the Tennessee, this being unable to do so on account of an accident to her jackstaff, to the great chagrin of her worthy mate, Mr. C. H. Watkins, who exhibited his patriotism by driving long and strong pulls at the bell, adding much to the clangor which arose from all the steamers at the appearance of the Lady Franklin and her escorts, the Swallow and the Duke of Argyle.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Swallow, Colossus, Golden Eagle, Duke of Argyle, Doane No. 2, Lawrence, Carolina, Melnotte, Arizonia, Anglo Saxon, Nightingale, Prima Donna, Jennie Hubbs, Jewess, Starlight, Emperor, Nymph No. 2, J. B. Ford, Navigator, Wellsa, Silver Cloud, Poland, Lady Franklin, Ohio No. 3, Market Boy, Miami and New York.

The New York will take to Louisville the barge "Tom Cassily," loaded with commissary army wagons. She will also receive five hundred boxes of Government bacon.

The Nevada left last evening to report at St. Louis, she having been chartered Government service since the 26th day of last month.

Messrs. Bean & Trade received a note signed "Runaway," inclosing two dollars for deck passage from Memphis to Louisville. The note is on exhibition at the office, and is looked upon as a great curiosity. Receipts moderate.

PACKET STEAMERS.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer ELLA GRAHAM, Jas. Sloss, Master, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Coulson, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or at J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
B. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, has resumed her old route, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, June 17th, at 4 P. M., the new passenger steamer KATE B. PORTER, Jos. H. PORTER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati & Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, at 4 P. M., the fine steamer THISTLE, JAMES, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, June 17th, the new passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, D. L. HENDRICKSON Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO., AGENTS, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A CENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. A Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents in the rebel tax two 3 cent stamps.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S TONIC, CATHARTIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint—Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson*, of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache*, arising from a disorded condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County, February 18, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
76 and 78 Wood and 21 Fourth sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealer generally. de26:1y

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take applications for

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN,
President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT,
President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARBESON,
President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE,
President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN,
President of the